

GEORGIA PROSPERITY

THE
ATLANTA
CONSTITUTION

THE STANDARD
SOUTHERN
NEWSPAPER

EXPLOITING
THE GEORGIA
CHAMBER OF
COMMERCE,
GEORGIA PRO-
DUCTS AND
RESOURCES,
AND PROMOT-
ING SOUTHERN
MIGRATION



The Lyceum--The Greatest Get-Together Agency in the World

**HISTORY IS WRITTEN
BY ATLANTA MAN IN
CHAUTAUQUA FIELD**

**S. Russell Bridges Pioneer His Way in Lyceum
Field to Successful and Enviably Position in
Attraction World--Has Made a Worthy
Record in What Was Considered a Sterile
Field.**

The history of the lyceum and chautauqua movements in the south is that of a remarkable and heroic fight, finally crowned with success, and it is to a very considerable extent the story of how one man made a great dream come true after years of struggle. Twenty years ago, while lyceum and chautauqua work had been considerably developed in New England and the northern states and while successful ally of a city, but they never entered

the south with pick and hoe and their sleeves rolled up to lend a hand, to the tilling of the "new ground." Fifteen years ago, possibly the only man who was working on any concerted plan of putting lyceum attractions in the towns and cities of the southern states was Andrew McConnell, then a teacher in the Georgia Military Academy. His ideas were Utopian, and being without funds and practical business knowledge, progress was slow.

It was about this period, however, that Mr. McConnell happened to get in touch with a young student at Emory college, S. Russell Bridges, now president of the Alkahest Lyceum System, who was destined to be the real pioneer and leader in the lyceum development of the south. It was this Georgia boy who first saw the great possibilities for the uplift of the people in the south, who noted their hunger for entertainment that would be inspiring and elevating and who realized the greatness of the opportunity.

Started an Agent.
He first entered the active lyceum business in the summer of 1893, going into the field as an agent in the summer while still attending college, and two or three years later giving all his energy and time to lyceum work. Eventually, he traveled from one end of the south to the other doing the work of a real pioneer, felling the trees that stood in his way, forcing the streams of prejudice, surmounting the hills of difficulty and the mountains of opposition. To begin with, he had little capital save energy and grit and a remarkable executive ability which soon began to show itself. The Alkahest Lyceum System today is the result of that work—a work which is still going on and which is extending every year. Mr. Bridges has planned 750 lyceum courses and scores of chautauquas throughout the south from Virginia to Texas, while at the same time he has ministered during the past fifteen years, to the intellectual, moral, social, musical, artistic and spiritual uplift of the untold thousands throughout the land. He has spoken to thousands, using the voices of Bryan and Holman and Grant and Green and Bain and Hillis, and scores of congressmen, senators and publicists. He has sung to millions through the voices of Jonell, Nordica, Bonni, Homer and many others of the world's great stars. He has preached to thousands through America's greatest preachers, argued with them through our greatest statesmen, and uplifted and inspired and thrilled them as he went about over the land, represented by hundreds of America's best artists, musicians and lecturers of every kind.

Through men like Parlette and Bain and Green, he has uplifted and inspired, and sown the seeds of patriotism and the better life for our nation through all the years that come; he has given them an appreciation of life, and a love of music and art and life, and a vision of the world that stood in his way, forcing the streams of prejudice, surmounting the hills of difficulty and the mountains of opposition. To begin with, he had little capital save energy and grit and a remarkable executive ability which soon began to show itself. The Alkahest Lyceum System today is the result of that work—a work which is still going on and which is extending every year. Mr. Bridges has planned 750 lyceum courses and scores of chautauquas throughout the south from Virginia to Texas, while at the same time he has ministered during the past fifteen years, to the intellectual, moral, social, musical, artistic and spiritual uplift of the untold thousands throughout the land. He has spoken to thousands, using the voices of Bryan and Holman and Grant and Green and Bain and Hillis, and scores of congressmen, senators and publicists. He has sung to millions through the voices of Jonell, Nordica, Bonni, Homer and many others of the world's great stars. He has preached to thousands through America's greatest preachers, argued with them through our greatest statesmen, and uplifted and inspired and thrilled them as he went about over the land, represented by hundreds of America's best artists, musicians and lecturers of every kind.

has done, but not without trials and struggles such as most men never know. Sometimes he has been misunderstood, sometimes openly opposed, and with a smile upon his lips and determination in his heart he has gone forward, ever inspired by visions of higher ideals for the south and by the hope of a better social condition for the whole people. During the coming summer he is giving the south the best chautauqua in its history.

During practically all of the time S. Russell Bridges has been ably seconded in the lyceum and chautauqua work by his brother, H. L. Bridges, who has also been closely identified with lyceum growth in the south, and who is now secretary and treasurer of the Alkahest.

The public little knows of the energy which has been spent in this work, nor of the trying times and experiences of the representatives in the field, even now. It requires not only the highest quality of salesmanship, but, likewise, a spirit of intelligent bravery and heroism not necessary in any other line of work to endure the hardships that are necessary in placing lyceum courses in the south. It is a great thing to represent a cause so required to canvass the town for the sale of tickets, before the public will become responsible for the financial success of the course, but through rain and snow, cold and heat, and all sorts of discomforts these brave soldiers of the great movement push forward with a grim determination that cannot help but bring victory.

Today lyceum and chautauqua are recognized throughout the south and in all other sections in America as one of the greatest powers for education and uplift operative in modern civilization. It is that it carries into communities which could be reached in no other way, wholesome construction in the form of entertainment. To put the matter differently, the lyceum often clothes the dry bones of fact and utility in garments of rhetoric and humor, and thus awakens a keen interest in the average man or woman who would take no interest whatever in intellectual and political questions if presented in ordinary form.

The lyceum and chautauqua work, therefore, is now so well organized that it is annually bringing not only to Atlanta and the larger cities, but into hundreds of the smaller towns which could not possibly get them in any other way, members of world-famous statesmen, orators, singers, preachers, lecturers and musicians. Among the people who will be seen in the lyceum and chautauqua throughout the south during the coming season are Vice President Marshall, William Jennings Bryan, Senator La Follette, Lewis Dwyer, Frank Dixon, John Kendrick Bangs, the grand opera stars, Jonell and scores of other great people. The chautauqua idea has taken a strong and lasting hold on the south. Discussing with The Constitution the chautauqua prospects and growth in the south, Mr. Bridges says:

"The story of the chautauqua movement would sound like a fairy tale were it not so brim full of facts which are becoming known to all. Possibly the greatest and largest advertising chautauqua has ever received resulted from Mr. Bryan's activities on the chautauqua platform after he became secretary of state. Some newspapers and people thought it was the dignity of the secretary of state to speak to the people from a chautauqua platform. There on other days of chautauqua, opera, music and legitimate entertainment is presented. But there is no place in the United States for

aristocratic sentiment, and so the people stood by Mr. Bryan and the chautauqua.

"Chautauqua is distinctively an American institution. In no other country beneath the skies is the chautauqua found. It could not have been conceived anywhere except in a land of freedom, where the spirit of democracy prevails. It thrives and lives because it is democratic. It is the people's college, where the people may go and sit at the feet of great teachers like Hon. William J. Bryan, hear the best in music and song, and while away an hour in entertainment of a perfectly legitimate and wholesome character."

"National statistics show that the aggregate attendance in the United States on lyceum and chautauqua attractions for the past year has amounted to 12,000,000 people, and that over 7,000,000 separate persons have been educated. There are now 15,000 lyceum courses operating in the United States, and the separate engagements for one year amounted to more than 9,000 in number. The lyceum, managers and impresarios spend each year \$1,000,000 for talent. "It may interest the public to know what we pay some of our big attractions. William Jennings Bryan attracts \$125 per night, half of all that is taken in above \$100. Detective William F. Burro gets the same as Bryan. Vice President Marshall gets \$100 a night, and Senator La Follette gets \$100 a night. The established minimum for a speaker of national reputation who appears in lyceum is \$100 per night. "The chautauqua is an American institution, reflecting American life, and it is growing in the west and east. It is growing in the south."

Alkahest Lyceum and Chautauqua System

The Original and Leading Southern Agency for the Best in Music, Art, Oratory, Inspirational Lectures, Community Interests, Recreation and Reunion Entertainments of all kinds. Available On All Occasions.

The accompanying pictures represent only a few of our leading Celebrities. Write for our illustrated catalog showing a list of more than one hundred Attractions available for the coming Lyceum and Chautauqua season.

The Alkahest maintains a corps of fifty or more traveling Representatives throughout the Southern States—men and women of the highest ideals and education, whose only business is to help you organize a lyceum course or chautauqua and bring some of these great educators, thinkers, Musicians and Humorists to your town to entertain and inspire your people. May we not send an "Alkahest Man" to help your town secure this service. Write us for particulars. Address

ALKAHEST LYCEUM SYSTEM

Eleventh Floor Healy Building, Atlanta, Ga.



The Lyceum and Chautauqua

S. RUSSELL BRIDGES, JR., GENERAL MANAGER

Saves the Home Town!

The Greatest Get-Together Agency in the World is the Lyceum and Chautauqua Movement, as it gets together all the Town and then brings all the World to its Gates. The Lure of the Country Town must conquer the Lure of the City. We must get together and make the Home Town the brightest spot on the Map. America is to become glorious not in the glory of a few great cities, but in the glory of innumerable Homes and Home Towns. Here is the source of the red blood of redemption, not the crowd and the storkish city.

Thousands of towns and villages are Dead or Dying—and they don't know it! They have lost sight, heart and hearing. They have sleeping sickness; have been torn by feuds and schisms; have been stabbed by trait-

ley wires; have committed sears-roebuck-icide. They have cut their long-distance connection with Progress and blown out the gas. They say to every child reaching skyward, "Is not this the carpenter's son?" Every Home Town that is losing its boys and girls is losing its Immortality. The town that young people leave is the town that young people Ought to Leave.

Some of you will say that the Lyceum and Chautauqua have failed in your town, but this is only where they have been run as peanut-stand propositions—for financial gain, and not as an institution as a supplement to the School and Church. You can make them great by getting a great vision of them. This is Conservation—the Conservation of the Home Town and its most precious product—the Next Generation. —RUSSELL BRIDGES.



FIGURES SHOW THAT GEORGIA LEADS THE SOUTH IN INSURANCE

tations. The lowest mean annual is 57 degrees at Clayton, Rabun county, and the highest is at Waynes, Wayne county, which is 67 degrees. The highest summer averages are in June, July and August.

Famous "Five Points" on Peachtree Street

GEORGIA FIRST.
The circular saw, now universally used to convert timber into lumber, was invented by a Mr. Cox in Georgia in 1795, and his original design is the one still used. One of the world's greatest inventions that has never been improved upon.

Life Insurance Co.
 "Company of the South"
 GEORGE ATLANTA, GA.

growth has been noted, which, it is believed, is entirely due to his connection with the company. The people of Georgia and the entire south have great faith in his business integrity, and his unflinching honesty, and a great degree of prosperity is in store for the company during his connection.

J. G. ST. AMAND, Eminent Secretary.

Membership April 1, 1914 25,000
Claims Paid to April 1, 1914 . . \$1,110,000

WATCH US GROW!

MOTOR TRUCKS

ATLANTA IS MOTOR TRUCK CENTER

Auto Trucks Are Standard Products Of the Gate City

Van Winkle Trucks' Made Here' Known Throughout Country for Durability and Standard Qualities—City Proud of Business.

By F. A. PAXON, JR., Sales Manager Van Winkle Motor Truck Company, Atlanta.

amount. Feed has advanced, really good blood strain in horses and mules has all but placed prohibitive prices upon draft animals.

Following this condition of affairs it is but natural that manufacturers, jobbers, farmers and retail establishments, who in the past depended upon the "horse and wagon" system for delivery of goods and the drayage of freight, turned with signs of delight when the auto truck was put on the market as an aid to the business man.

Trucks Inevade South.

It has been remarkable to note how the auto truck has superseded the horse-drawn vehicle wherever it has been installed. Today there are more auto trucks in commission throughout the south, particularly in Georgia, than ever before. The demand for auto trucks is steadily increasing.

Anticipating such a demand and believing that true none of Dixie would support the venture, some years ago the same mind that built the Van Winkle cotton gin originated the Van Winkle auto truck. A factory is erected right here in Atlanta, and the product of that plant—the Van Winkle Auto Truck—is now sold throughout the sixteen states south of the Mason and Dixon line.

Atlanta thus claims to have the dis-



E. VAN WINKLE.

tion of having in its midst one of the very few auto truck manufacturing establishments in the south.

It has been definitely established that the use of auto trucks in most any business where traction power is needed has cut expense almost in half. Auto trucks have proven themselves reliable in all sorts of weather and under all strains and conditions of trade. They are here to stay. Not only that, but they are here to multiply until the horse and the mule are out of business, or at best pets, instead of motive power.

The Day of Big Units.

This is the day of big units. One freight car carries fifty tons. One Erie canal boat carries a hundred thousand bushels of wheat. One grain ship on the Great Lakes carries two hundred and fifty thousand bushels. One train carries the grain that was grown on six thousand acres. One grain elevator holds six million bushels. One flour mill at Minneapolis has seventeen thousand barrels with flour in a single twenty-four-hour day.

This is the day of tonnage. The average American iron and steel plant in 1910, produced a little more than four thousand tons. In 1913, the average plant will produce about thirty thousand tons. The output of Pitts-

burg alone is equal in tonnage to a great pyramid every four weeks. It is just a single year, thirty-five thousand trains of cars, fifty cars to a train fifty tons to a car. Ninety million tons a year! All the horses and mules in the United States could not budge the annual tonnage of Pittsburgh.

Talk about tonnage! So vast have our American industrial enterprises become, that the total freight now carried, by rail and ship, is fully two billion tons a year.

Weakness of Mere Muscle.

Both human muscle and horse muscle are too weak for the labors of today.

An average man can shovel twenty pounds at a lift, and can carry fifty pounds on his back; whereas a steam shovel moves ten thousand pounds at a lift, and a motor truck can carry ten thousand pounds.

We have come into an age of heavy loads and large operations. There is no comparison between the buildings of today and those of fifty years ago. Yet the streets of every American city, and the roads through every county, are still dotted with wagons that are no larger than the wagons of log cabin days.

Heavy Cost of Haulage.

We have solved the long-haul prob-

lem, but not the short-haul problem. One ship today carries a ton of wheat thirteen miles for one cent, whereas the average cost of hauling grain to market in horse wagons is nine cents per hundred pounds. It costs more to carry wheat ten miles by horse and wagon than forty miles by motor trucks.

When we compare the cost of the tractor with the cost of the horse, we find, with a team of horses, costing five hundred dollars, one man can plow one hundred acres at a cost of two hundred and fifty dollars; yet, with a tractor costing three thousand dollars, one man can plow one hundred acres at a cost of one hundred and fifty dollars. Here is a saving of a dollar per acre in plowing alone, which means nearly a million dollars a day saved in the cost of plowing American farms.

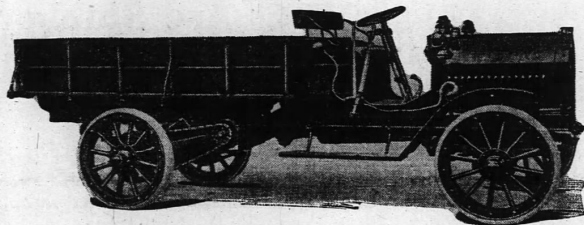
The United States produces one-fifth of the wheat, half of the cotton, and three-quarters of the corn of the world, although we are only six per cent of the human race, and only three-fifths of us on farms.

Talk about the high cost of living! If it were not for farm machinery, we could not live at all. Our cities would shrivel up from forty per cent of our population to three or four per cent.

Continued on Page Eight.

VAN WINKLE MOTOR TRUCKS

Made in Atlanta and Used Throughout the South



MODEL B, TYPE TWO, PANEL BODY, CAPACITY 3,000 LBS.

VAN WINKLE TRUCKS
Are Built to Work Economically.

Van Winkle Trucks require fuel only when performing service.

Your horse or mule must be fed, whether at work or at rest.

There is a Van Winkle Truck suitable for your business at a price you can well afford to pay.

Contract penalties on account of delayed deliveries never affect the concern owning a Van Winkle Motor Truck.

Send for the Van Winkle Book of Facts, Figures and Performances.

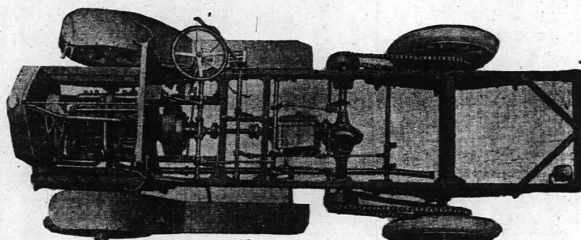
Modern Business Demands Motor Trucks

Van Winkle Trucks Live and Work Under All Conditions.

Van Winkle Trucks Continue Prompt Deliveries Even Under Abuse—GOOD care makes their performances remarkable. With a Van Winkle Motor Truck you will be in a position to accept trade your competitor loses on account of delayed deliveries.

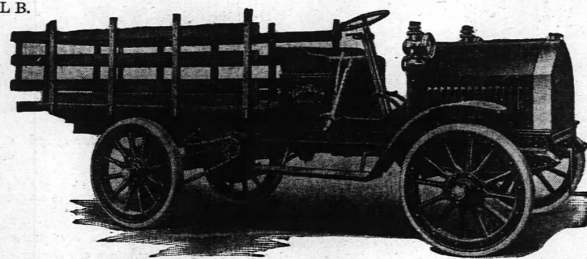
The warm days ahead will cut down tremendously the pulling power of your horses. They won't eat so much, for they will be ill; but every ounce of grain refused means a corresponding loss of strength.

Van Winkle Motor Trucks don't mind the heat. THEY don't stop to rest in the shade. THEY don't eat costly oats and corn.



CHASSIS MODEL B.

The same mind that built up the oil mill industry and the world famous Van Winkle Cotton Gin has made the Van Winkle Truck. Mr. Van Winkle made the motor truck as he made the cotton gin—to work and keep working.



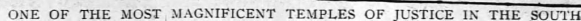
MODEL B, TYPE ONE, STAKE BODY, CAPACITY 3,000 LBS.

THE VAN WINKLE MOTOR TRUCK CO.

ANDREW J. PAXTON, Sales Manager

ATLANTA, GA. PHONE IVY 120

Fulton County's Million Dollar Courthouse

[illegible]

the tunnel opened in 1962, which is situated 100 ft below the surface. The clay tile roof on heavy reinforced concrete walls and floor. The walls are constructed of heavy copper and on account of the nature of the seam, the roof is made of heavy copper. It was found necessary to drive between the main tunnel and the side tunnel of the mushroom or spread-bottom type, and to excavate the material hard pan of the earth. Each group of piles was surmounted by heavy reinforced concrete columns, which support large columns which support the tunnel roof.

The contract for this pile work was made by the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers for \$18,220. The construction of the tunnel was completed in 1962, and consequently it was necessary that the tunnel be inspected by the Corps of Engineers. The Corps of Engineers ground inspecting the work as it proceeded, and the Corps of Engineers inspectors, engineers who make the inspection, were not completely satisfied with the construction work in the United States. The Corps of Engineers inspectors

modious electric tractor elevators. There are four elevators in all, bridges which there is one for the private use of the officials communicating with the basement and all other floors.

The success of the scheme of putting the officials, such as sheriff, tax collector, treasurer and others, on the public buildings, has been demonstrated in public buildings all over the United States. It has been found to be a most convenient. It also gives the employees in each of the above depart-

THOS. E. MORGAN. [REDACTED] JOHN ROBERT DILLON.

MORGAN & DILLON

Architects

Grant Building **Atlanta, Ga.**

ample space and also light and filtration naturally required where are a large number of persons congregated at all hours of the day, also gives the officials more space for greater accommodations for the public. The building contains the entire basement of the building—on the first floor, the first level, and takes care of the large accumulations of records and the accumulation of records of the city, also the office space is devoted to the addition to the records which are already on file. The rooms under the basement and in the walls the building will be absolutely dry and healthy at all seasons of the year. The interior of the building is finished in the most durable and simple material. The necessary embellishments which are seen in a majority of the old time buildings, and which are considered in the present day not to be permanent and also to be expensive to keep up, are absent from the building. The floor, columns, pilasters and stairs and bases of the columns are all made of the color of solid blue Hidge Georgia marble. On the stairs and on the walls where the travel will be heaviest at

SUBURBAN

Rural Development Is Being Rapidly Pushed

**Suburban Atlanta Will
Be the Real Money
Bringer of the Future**

Faith is the first word that one thinks of in talking with Edwin P. Ansley about Atlanta. An all-revealing faith that expresses itself in instant and dynamic action is the dominating characteristic of Mr. Ansley. To that quality he owes largely his wonderful success in his business enterprises in Atlanta real estate, and to that same quality in him Atlanta owes much of the substantial growth and improvement that has been here in the last decade.

Edwin P. Ansley, the head of the Realty Trust company, big mentally as well as physically, and big in his achievements and the motives which have prompted them, has done more useful development and building for Atlanta, perhaps, than any other man in the city.

For years he has had an abiding faith in the destiny of his city and has had the courage to back this faith with all his finances, time and untiring energy. When Mr. Ansley has delivered himself of his creed of faith in the future of Atlanta, which, incidentally, he will do upon the slightest prompting, he is interested in Atlanta, but he is not interested in the use of facts to back up what he has to say.

Wherefore, it is peculiarly appropriate that Mr. Ansley's own methods be turned upon him to show something of what he has done for Atlanta. Then one arrives at the Terminal station Atlanta, and goes to any one of the leading downtown hotels, he finds Forsyth street his shortest route, and in passing through this street gains at once a fine impression of the progressiveness that is Atlanta's.

Five or eight years ago Forsyth street was a double row of ramshackle second-rate boarding houses with scrubby, unsightly trees and broken-down fences in front of them.

First on Forsyth. It was Edwin P. Ansley who first saw the future of Forsyth street, and began its development. He had faith in this thoroughfare that led from the railway station to the hotels and the business district; and he realized what its development would mean to the city.

Acting upon this faith Mr. Ansley is directly responsible for the erection of the Forsyth building, in which structure he now has his offices. He is also directly responsible for the erection of the Ansley hotel, adjoining the Forsyth building, which is one of the principal and most popular hotels in the city.

He is directly responsible for the clearing away of the unsightly old trees and fences, thereby converting Forsyth street into a thoroughfare suitable for business purposes. While the remodeling of all these old boarding houses into a block of first-class store buildings.

In fact, there is hardly an improve-

Building Future Atlanta at Oglethorpe Park



Here is a scene in Oglethorpe Park, which Edwin P. Ansley is now developing, showing a gang of workmen grading one of the beautiful winding drives of this country residence district. Oglethorpe Park, a part of future Atlanta, is now scarcely more than several hundred acres of woodland lying between the Capital City Country club and the site of Oglethorpe university, but the roar of dynamite under stump and the shout of teamster to straining team all day long presages a development of the character that has made Atlanta believe in Ed Ansley.

needed for taxes at less than \$20,000. The assessment last year was \$2,162, 000. But the development of Forsyth street and Ansley Park are now his-
tory. Mr. Ansley, however, has also the ably expresses itself in effort to ac-
complish still greater things. Wherefore, Mr. Ansley cast his eye about and selected a tract of beautiful wooded hills and vales, lying

between the Capital City Country Club and the site of Oglethorpe university, as the scene of his next development. Here he has hundreds of laborers and teams at work converting this wilderness of what will be one of the most beautiful country residence sections in the vicinity of Atlanta, which will be known as Oglethorpe Park.

As has always been his policy, he is doing the work of development thoroughly and without hurry, so that when Oglethorpe Park is completed there can be nothing lacking which would make it in every way modern and convenient.

Judgment settled. His judgment is settled and his mind is made up on this project, and the old thorough-going dynamic Ansley in him is expressing itself in the building of another magnificent subdivision.

Atlanta knows this and still has its old faith in Ed Ansley's judgment, so that the fact that this new venture should be a success there is not the shadow of a doubt.

The question arises, What gives Mr. Ansley such great faith in the future of Atlanta? He answers the question in the following analytical manner. The value of real estate in any city grows in direct ratio to the number of people and the proportions of that city's business enterprises.

Atlanta is the gateway to the south and occupies the most strategic position in that great and rich section. It is the distributing point for practically everything under the sun to the entire territory of the southern states. The south is rapidly growing in wealth and population, and the needs and desires of the people are increasing.

With Atlanta as the distributing point for this vast territory it is assured, from this fact alone, of an ever-increasing population and number and also of industrial enterprises.

I know of nothing more significant of this advantage which Atlanta enjoys than the recent decision of the Ford Motor company to cease using Detroit as a mere distributing point and to invest hundreds of thousands of dollars here in the erection of an automobile plant which will greatly increase Atlanta's business in this particular line and will bring to her hundreds of new citizens with substantial incomes.

The action of the Ford Motor company I believe to be a wise and economical one, and, further, that it is but the forerunner of other manufacturing concerns which cannot help but see the advantage that such a system of distribution affords.

It is such a mark of progress as these that persuade me of the future greatness of Atlanta. Now, just a few figures to show the actual growth in a broad way, of the business in Atlanta and the territory which she occupies.

The bank clearings of Atlanta are

Continued on Page Four.

OGLETHORPE

ATLANTA

the IDEAL LOCATION for
a SUBURBAN HOME

This property occupies one of the highest points in Fulton County, overlooking the Capital City Country Club, Golf Course and Lake, and with a beautiful view in every direction.

We are prepared to sell you the "Home-site" of your own selection, of whatever size you may desire from one to five acres, or more.

With a suburban home of this kind, which can be reached in 30 minutes, with no smoke and no dust, with beautiful forest trees, and a Golf Course at your door, there is really no necessity for taking an expensive trip off in the summer.

Week-ends can be spent here as delightfully as at a seaside or mountain resort.

Let us take you out and show you this property, and then select the building site that suits your taste.

EDWIN P. ANSLEY

Realty Trust Building

EDUCATIONAL

GREAT MOVEMENTS IN
EDUCATION ANALYZED
BY LOCAL AUTHORITY

Dr. F. H. Gaines, of Agnes Scott College, Decatur, Ga., Discusses Trend of Modern Education in Latter Days.

REVIEWS MOVEMENTS
THAT MADE HISTORY

By DR. F. H. GAINES
President Agnes Scott College, Decatur, Ga.

This is a day of great national and international movements. Facilities for travel, commercial intercourse, the migratory spirit, telegraph and telephone and the newspaper have made of us one people. The truth that "no man lives to himself" applies more than ever. Especially it is true in the sphere of education. There are great national movements which are being promoted and carried forward increasingly effective through the cooperation of all the educational forces of the whole nation. These forces are working through great organizations, such as the National Educational association, various state associations, the associations of colleges and secondary schools, and for the different sections of the United States, and numerous other organizations, it is therefore impossible to consider the movement in education apart from education in America. These are of all grades and various degrees of excellence. For example, take the high schools. Some of them have splendid buildings and equipment, many trained teachers and effective organization, and are doing well. Others are poor. The same variation is found in the colleges and professional schools. The object of this movement is to set a standard for the high schools which the larger number of high schools which are designed to apply to colleges, technical and professional schools. The success of this movement would improve the quality of education of every grade.

What is the strength and scope of this movement? "Bulletin, 1913, No. 10" of the United States bureau of education," says: "The national movement for standards, largely carried forward by voluntary associations, since the state is the educational unit, has been powerfully promoted by the statutory enactment of standards by the great state of New York, followed by other states. The movement is also being promoted by the state universities in other states, and by the equivalent state boards of education, or state boards of higher education." The strength and scope of this movement is seen from the list of "standardizing schools" in this bulletin. This contains a list of such schools as one can read this list and not be impressed with the scope and power of the movement. In this list are found associations of great influence, church, professional schools, national and state associations, colleges, and societies representing departments of fine arts. Indeed, there is scarcely a department of higher education not represented in this list.

It may, therefore, be said that this movement is so high and great in its design, so wide in its scope, and so powerful as to be well high irresistible. The Movement in Secondary Education. A quote from report of the United States commissioner of education (1912): "The progress in secondary education continues with increasing rapidity. The report for 1911-12 shows 1,975 more high schools and 131,561

more high school students than the report for the previous year. The increase in high school students for the year nearly as per cent more than the average increase of the preceding twenty years. The proportion of high school students in the school population was about three times as great as in 1890." The report adds this significant fact: "More than 50 per cent of the high schools reporting are four-year high schools. In no section of the country is the per cent of four-year high schools less than 72." Vol. II, page 491.

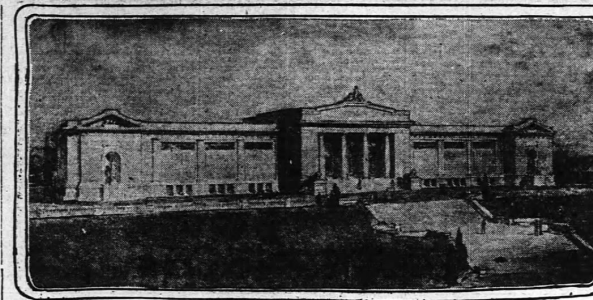
In no part of the country has the growth of the high school been so marked as in the south. Charles C. Maples, professor of secondary education in the University of Virginia, gives the increase in the proportion of high schools by the various southern states in the following table: Alabama, 171 per cent; Arkansas, 121 per cent; Florida, 58 per cent; Georgia, 182 per cent; Louisiana, 247 per cent; Mississippi, 105 per cent; North Carolina, 118 per cent; Tennessee, 140 per cent; Texas, 102 per cent; Virginia, 124 per cent; West Virginia, 75 per cent. The results of these large increases in appropriations have been the establishment of systems of high schools, vast improvement in buildings, equipment and efficiency. Besides the increase in the number of schools and the number of pupils have been over 100 per cent.

In promoting and directing this movement in secondary education the influence, in truth, the entire country has been working. The growth of the college has been very great, or will be seen later.

The Movement in Vocational Education. The design of this movement is to make possible for the future of the country some calling in life—to make it more practical for retaining the student in life. The movement is not only national, but also a world movement. It is quite from the United States national training, much discussed at the recent meeting of the National Educational conference, but the purpose and intent of the movement is to make the educational consciousness of the world subject of recent years. The movement for promoting agricultural education is peculiarly pronounced and widespread at this time. Vol. I, page 15.

This movement has entered the public mind rapidly, unlike that of any high school and also many state universities. It has taken a specially strong hold on the west. There are indications that the pendulum has swung too far, and that there will be a reaction. However, the movement is extremely popular and powerful. This is shown by the fact that the Boston Chamber of Commerce and the National Conference on Vocational Education, which was held in Boston, October, 1913, for five days sent delegates, and great interest was evinced in the meetings.

The Movement for the Education of Women. This is mentioned by the United States commissioner of education as one of the great world movements. As he says, p. 12 (1912): "As a national movement, it is very pronounced, both in secondary and higher education. In secondary education it is estimated that two out of three girls attend school. Statistics show that a large percentage of girls in the high schools are preparing for other high schools or institutions. Out of a total of 1,167,000 high school students preparing for other institutions, 671,000 were girls. When we come to higher education, we find women in increasingly large numbers going to college and university. In 1909 there were 21,688 women in colleges and universities; in 1911 there were 25,128, and the next class of women's colleges are fully equal in every respect to the corresponding colleges for men. It is possible to select a dozen colleges for women in the United States, and in every one, the girls are open to women. In 1911, in 144 co-educational colleges and universities, there were 41,611 women, against 40,225 men. In 1912, 6,891 women won the B. A. degree, against 6,891 men. We also find that the scale of the academic degrees offered by colleges and universities there were successful women candidates. We also find women in nearly all the profes-



Atlanta's Proposed Art Museum—Site Already Donated.

sional schools of the great universities. When we remember that the movement for the higher education of women is comparatively modern, the extent of the movement and the power of it is remarkable.

The bearing of these great movements upon the future of our state and the entire country—(1) That the education of the future must be of a higher order. The high school, the college, the professional school, must be standardized. No educational institution will be recognized in the future which is not standard, nor will its degree be recognized. The education of the future must be characterized by quality—standard quality. (2) That the colleges must prepare a larger number of college students. The great high school movement means a larger number of college students. Statistics from the United States census indicate that the women's colleges must prepare for a great increase in attendance. We must in the future have the college which will educate the graduates of the high schools must be of high grade. (3) That the institutions of the future must reckon with the demand for vocational training. What it is to be and how far it is to go have not yet been determined. But it is real, and the education of the future must prepare for life and make for efficiency.

PLEA MADE FOR
SOUTHERN RURAL
TEACHERS BY EXPERT

P. O. Claxton, United States commissioner of education, in a recent address to southern educators declared that the rural school teacher was employed for life or during good behavior and that each was furnished with a plot of land and a house and a decent living wage. Commissioner Claxton's address caused a sensation at the gathering of co-workers.

Dr. Claxton spoke on "An Attainable Ideal for the Rural School in the South." He declared that country boys and girls should be given 160 days schooling each year instead of 110 days as at present. "There is no reason why the country child should have a shorter school term than the city

child," he said. "In fact, the former, owing to the more varied life, should have even greater training. There is no reason why the same date should be considered necessary for school terms in all sections. Differences in conditions and climate should govern."

There is greater need in country districts for teachers of mathematics and scholarship. Professional knowledge and skill that the city child does not find means of putting and keeping in the rural districts, and the poorest, but the best equipped teachers, and we must standardize the course of study in the country schools to meet the needs of the country.

"The city dweller, generally speaking, makes his living by one line of work, but the countryman has a more diversified occupation. He must have an intelligent understanding of a variety of subjects and the most common of these must be a part of his schooling. To make the farmer's training successful a different kind of teaching must be attempted. This ideal will be attainable only by readjusting the normal school system of the country. To do this properly we must ascertain what the teachers are required to know and to this end the bureau of education recently began gathering information from the farmers of the land."

Better Salaries Necessary. "But we cannot get the proper kind of teachers in the country district unless they are given better salaries. I suggest that one way to solve this problem is to consolidate some of the country schools, giving each school three or four teachers instead of one or two under the present system. I also would suggest that the community build the principal teacher a modern, convenient house as part of his equipment and give him a plot of land, ranging in village from five to twenty acres and in the country from twenty to forty acres, which he would be required to cultivate as an experiment farm, with assistance from government experts. "Give the teacher all that he produces from this plot of ground, in addition to his dwelling place and salary, and employ him for life or during good behavior. If he makes it farm pay by applying to it the principles he teaches, he will prove more valuable to the community than the land is worth. "The country boy and girl should go through the high school course, for the modern problems of life demand the mental training and understanding which this course helps give. This ideal is obtainable only by arranging some part time scheme."

BOYS AND GIRLS AT COLLEGE

and Kodak movies where are sending me their films to develop and print. Rail Films Developed Bright, Snappy Prints I Pay the Return FREE! 24 or smaller.....40 LARGER sizes.....40 My MAIL ORDER SERVICE puts me in close touch with you, no matter where you are. Films developed, printed and mailed back to you the same day that I receive them. Years of experience enables me to give you better results, quicker service and at one-half the price that others charge you.

G. W. ROMER
"THE KODAK'S FRIEND"
205 Calhoun Bldg. Cor. Broad and Alabama. Atlanta, Ga.

GEORGIA SHOWS BIG
FORWARD GAIN ALONG
EDUCATIONAL LINES

Georgia is showing progress in educational work, in the increased facilities, the number of pupils in attendance and the amount of money expended. In 1911 the school fund was but \$174,000, while in 1914 the school fund from the state-at-large, supplemented by equal amounts from local sources, is \$2,500,000.

In 1910 there were in attendance 175,380 pupils, in 1912 212,230. Cost of public school buildings in 1910 \$1,149,917, in 1912 the grand total for educational purposes was \$2,444,434. The value of public school property in 1912 was \$1,244,434. The grand total expenditures in 1912 were \$1,986,162.

In the state are universities, colleges and technical schools to the number of 18 of theology, law and medicine, 12 nursing, commercial and manual training, 44 district agricultural schools. Each district agricultural school receives for maintenance from the state \$10,000 per annum.

Wesleyan female college, Macon, Ga., is the oldest female college in the United States, and the first to give a degree to women.

The Georgia School of Technology, Macon, was under way for the establishment of rural community libraries, so that country people might grow up as well as children, may have the same advantages in reading courses that city people enjoy.

Dr. Claxton also said a movement that boys and girls obliged to work on the farm, or at some other occupation, may work one week and go to school the next. I have seen this problem worked out successfully in a cotton mill village in South Carolina.

"All these suggestions I have made have been worked out somewhere and have been proved practicable and an attainable ideal."

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Atlanta, Ga., ranks with the Boston School of Technology and the Brooklyn Polytechnic in the University of Georgia at Athens. Founded in 1786, when 200 acres of land were set aside for its establishment, the state university has been maintained by private subscription, liberal endowment and state aid. With the state university at Athens, the state university of technology, at Atlanta, the Georgia Medical college, at Augusta, the State Normal school at Athens, the Georgia Normal and Industrial college, at Milledgeville.

INSPECTION IN SCHOOLS. From September 1, 1911, to June 1, 1912, inclusive, 55 schools were examined—45 white and 10 colored—with the following results:

White Colored. Totals.	
No. examined	45
No. defective	13
No. normal	32
No. defective	10
No. normal	20

The report of Dr. Robert G. Stephens, chief medical examiner, shows that 50 per cent of the children recommended for treatment are given treatment, and that the pupils in schools previously examined show a remarkably lower percentage of defects than the schools never examined.

ATLANTA'S PUBLIC SCHOOLS. (Report of Superintendent W. M. Hinton.)

Expenditures, 1912 \$826,210.46
Enrollment, 1912 22,344
The city's public school property, is now valued at \$1,728,410, divided as follows:

Buildings, \$1,187,100.
Furniture, \$237,300.
Apparatus, \$297,010.

Twelve new school buildings, provided for in the bond issue, have been completed during the past three years at a cost of \$500,000.



JENNIE D. INMAN HALL AGNES SCOTT HALL REBEKAH SCOTT HALL

Agnes Scott College
DECATUR, GEORGIA

Six miles from the center of Atlanta.
ITS PLANT AND EQUIPMENT MODERN.—The buildings are commodious, of attractive architecture and well constructed, and have all modern conveniences.

IT IS A STANDARD COLLEGE.—Its entrance requirements, its curriculum, its faculty, its equipment and the character of its work meet the conditions of a Standard College. Agnes Scott's degree is recognized by the leading universities of the East. This is the best guarantee of its worth.

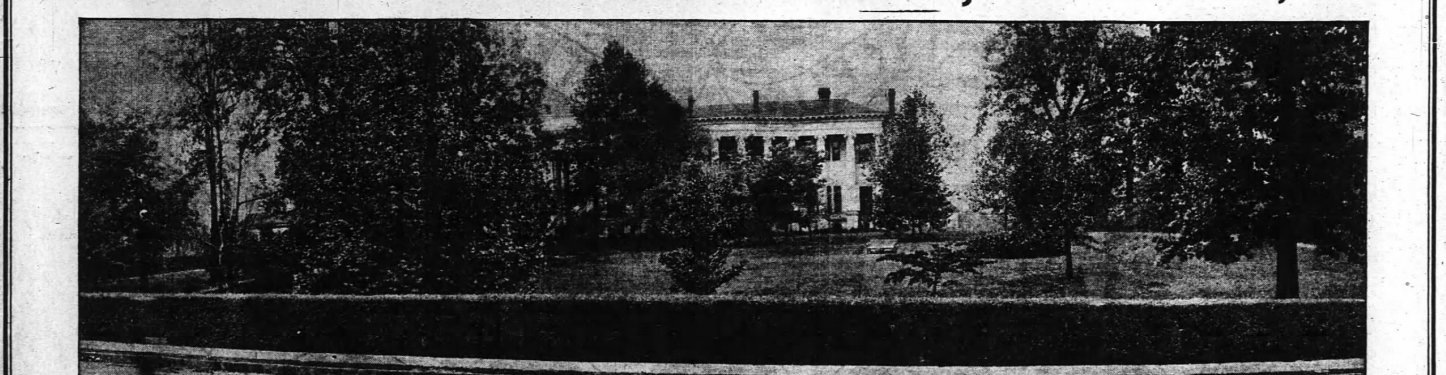
FACULTY.—The professors of Agnes Scott College received their training at the following institutions: The University of Paris, University of Berlin, Columbia University, Harvard, Johns Hopkins, Vassar, Bryn Mawr, Wellesley, Syracuse University, University of Virginia, Cornell, University of Chicago, Washington and Lee University, and others.

COURSES OF STUDY LIBERAL AND ELECTIVE.—After a careful comparison of the curricula of the leading colleges in the country, a committee of the faculty has revised carefully the curriculum of Agnes Scott, embodying the best features of our best American colleges, including the System of Electives and the Group System.

For full information, write for catalogue.

F. H. GAINES, LL. D., President

WASHINGTON SEMINARY, ATLANTA, ATLANTA, GA.



PANORAMIC VIEW OF ATLANTA'S MOST POPULAR GIRLS' SCHOOL

Some of the distinctive features of Washington Seminary, Atlanta, that commend it strongly to parents seeking the best in the education of their daughters, are:

1. The exceptionally beautiful and complete equipment in grounds, buildings, furnishings and school appliances of all kinds—all on the scale of the most elegant private homes.
2. The limited boarding department, which enables the principals to make the school in reality a home for the students.
3. The personal nature of the instruction, secured by dividing classes into small sections, averaging about twelve girls to the class.
4. The OPEN AIR class rooms, connecting with each recreation room, used all seasons of the year. The school work is thus done actually out of doors most of the year—a fine health feature.
5. Physical culture and a thorough Domestic Science course form a part of the required curriculum.
6. Its work accredited at the Class A colleges.

For Catalogue and full information address L. D. & E. B. Scott, Principals. Phone Ivy 5673.

FALL SESSION OPENS SEPTEMBER 10, 1914

OIL

ATLANTA DISTRIBUTES OIL FOR DIXIE

More Oil Sold Here Than In Any Other City in Sixteen States

Growth of Business Has Been Phenomenal—Trainload of Oil Sold Here Weekly.

Atlanta is pre-eminently the oil distributing center of the south. More oil and more kinds of oil are sold in and around Atlanta than in any other part of the south.

The growth of the oil business in this section has been phenomenal. No other industry which has settled in this vicinity within the last five years shows such a magnificent growth.

The storage tanks erected in Atlanta alone by the various oil concerns operating from this point show an investment of thousands of dollars.

A trainload of oil cars are sent into this city every week by the various concerns, and as rapidly disposed of.

J. W. Pearce, district sales manager of the Gulf Refining Company, declares that the growth of the Gulf's oil business in the southeastern territory fully answers the question so frequently heard: "Why is Atlanta?"

This company opened a district office seven years ago without a single distributing station, and has just moved to the Hurt building, as the best part of a floor is required for its offices.

Territory covered from the Atlanta district office comprises Georgia, Florida and North and South Carolina, and the company has close to one hundred stations in the leading cities and towns of these four states, and expects to add to this number during the present year.

The Gulf Refining Company is the largest independent oil concern in the world, controlling its own production in the mid-continent and Gulf coast fields, as well as Mexico, and operating upwards of a thousand miles of pipeline, and in addition to its mammoth refineries, it operates a large fleet of tank steamers and barges, distributing in this district its products at coast points in Florida, largely by its own specially constructed boats; east coast points being served by a lighter with her own power in the form of two independent stern wheels, operated by engines of 12-horse power each; this boat having a capacity of eighty tons, and freight of only thirty-two inches, thus enabling her to make practically all points on the inside passage.

Asked for an explanation of the remarkable expansion and power of the Gulf Refining Company, Mr. Pearce believed that service, products of uniform superior quality, and particularly the

prestige of "That Good Gulf Gasoline" explained the matter.

The Standard Oil Company maintains vast storage plant in Atlanta, where a quarter million dollars' worth of standard oil products are shipped into every state throughout the south.

Galena Signal Oil. One of Atlanta's most important oil distributing companies is the Galena Signal Oil Company, the nationally-known, highway lubricating supply establishment. The Galena products are known from coast to coast, and have long established here confirms the fact that oil producers recognize Atlanta as the hub and the wheel of distribution for Dixie Land.

Georgia Marble Is Well Known Through Country

So inexhaustible are Georgia's marble deposits and so peculiarly susceptible to architectural adornment, that it is estimated that all the monumental landmarks of the world could be reproduced from them without fear of exhaustion. The principal formalities for instance, a huge deposit, over 100 miles long, from two to three miles wide, and from five hundred to one thousand feet of marble. The development of Georgia's marble industry only began about 1850, but its possibilities were soon heralded abroad, and soon office buildings, banks, libraries and public structures all over the United States began to be constructed, wholly or in part, from Georgia marble.

Among the most notable of these are the Corcoran art gallery, Washington, D. C.; the Capitol building of Illinois, at Springfield; the Kentucky and the Royal Bank of Montreal at Montreal; and the Illinois state memorial at Vicksburg; the Louisville and Nashville passenger station at Louisville, Ky.; and many buildings in Atlanta, such as the Chandler office building, the Carnegie library and the Terminal station.

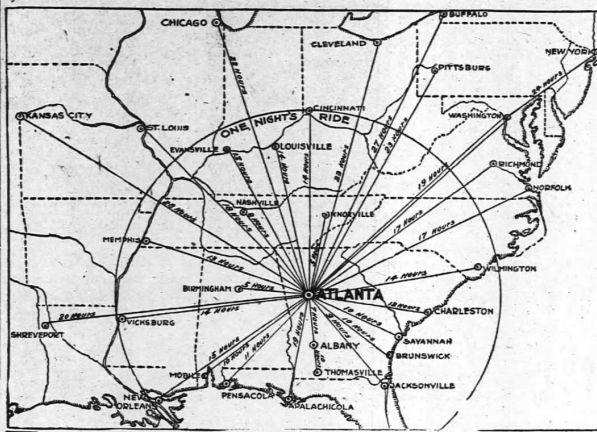
WORTH TWICE AS MUCH AS GOLD. Morton took of the south \$1,000,000, 200,000—over twice the amount of entire output of gold for entire world.

GEORGIA THE KING PIN. Georgia is the King Pin of the south's progress and the Big Bone of her awakening.

GEORGE L. MORTON

George Lee Morton, resident manager of the Galena Signal Oil Co., and prominent in the manufacturing and commercial world, was born in Onslow county, N. C., December 10, 1866. His father, Stephen H. Morton, was a North Carolinian, and a lieutenant in the Eighteenth North Carolina cavalry, confederate army. His mother was Mary Wilder Morton, also a native of North Carolina. His ancestors, of English descent, landed at Plymouth in 1623 and took homestead at what is now known as 212 Sandwich Road, which has been in the Morton family ever since. He studied law at the University of North Carolina Law School, but has never practiced. He also studied at Annapolis. He married Miss Eliza Word, of Jacksonville, N. C., now deceased. In 1906 he married Miss Mildred Thompson, of Charleston, West

Virginia. He has a daughter, Eliza Word Morton, by the first wife, and a son, George L. Morton, Jr., aged five years. Col. Morton is president of the Geo. L. Morton Co., of Wilmington, N. C., manufacturers of spirits of turpentine and rosin, and is a large stockholder in the General Manifold Company, Franklin, Pa. He devotes his entire time, however, to the Galena Signal Oil Co., and has charge of all its business in the south and southwest. From 1891 to 1911 he was a member of the house or senate of the North Carolina legislature, and was speaker of the house in 1911. He was postmaster under Cleveland. He served through the Spanish-American war and was assistant to the chief of auxiliary naval forces; he commanded 26 ships, converted yachts, monitors, and torpedo boats. He is a Mason, Elk and member of leading Atlanta clubs; vice president M. & M. club. Office, Forsyth building; residence, 210 West Peachtree street.



GEORGIA CORN



WHAT PROPERLY CULTIVATED CORN WILL DO.



Heat is the test that gives you the value of a motor oil. A lubricant that runs thin under heat is costly. Friction increases, parts wear, power diminishes.

Polarine assures a perfect lubricating body under heat. Penetrates every crevice, yet body is always the same.

Gives your motor more power. Minimizes friction, hence does away with costly process of frequent tearing apart of motor—reduces repair bills. Saves its cost in a year's time.

Polarine
THE MOTOR OIL

After several years of operation, the re-sale price which the motor brings tells the difference between common lubricants and Polarine. Motors protected by Polarine bring better prices on resale.

Buy it from garage men or accessory men—anywhere. Comes in cans, barrels and half-barrels. If you own a gasoline car you can save money by buying Polarine by the barrel or half-barrel. Ask for Polarine.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY
Incorporated in Kentucky

COMPRESSES BIG FACTOR IN COTTON TRADE OF SOUTH

Atlanta Is Compress Center of Cotton Growing District of the South—Much Money Invested in Plants.

By W. W. Robinson. (Manager Operating Department Atlantic Compress Company, Atlanta.) Two million bales of cotton are compressed yearly in the Atlantic Compress' local plant alone. The figures for compress work in the state make this sum look insignificant.

In a brief way, I shall try to explain the purpose of compressing cotton.

Compress machines are composed of massive and powerful machinery, capable of exerting a pressure of two thousand tons on a bale of cotton, reducing such a bale to one-third of its original size, as it comes from the gin.

The object of compression is to economize in railroad equipment by the increased number of bales of cotton loaded in each car. As an illustration, cotton from the plantation, or uncompressed, is received in cars averaging about thirty bales to the car. After it is compressed, about seventy-five

bales can be loaded to the car, thus effecting a saving of over 100 per cent in equipment, and it is then forwarded to the ports for shipment. The compression of cotton also effects a saving of about 100 per cent in ocean freight rates.

The Atlantic Compress company's extensive storage and handling facilities are utilized by the exporters for the purpose of concentrating cotton from the small towns tributary to compress points, where it is weighed, graded, marked and assembled into complete lots of fifty and one hundred bales ready for shipment.

Georgia Granite Known To Nation's Contractors

The principal types of Georgia granite are biotite granite, the most common type; muscovite-biotite granite, and biotite-bearing muscovite granite, generally they are grained and massive, porphyritic, and granular or banded. Stone Mountain is one of the best known granite areas in the United States. The rock is a fine-grained, light gray, biotite-bearing muscovite granite. Twelve tests of its crushing strength ranged from 12,000 pounds to 24,000 pounds per square inch, and averaged over 16,000 pounds.

Stone Mountain is in DeKalb county and is the largest mountain of solid granite in the world. It is internationally known as a geological fault. Contrary to the rules of geology it rises 600 feet above the surrounding plain and stands a solid mass of rock 7 miles in circumference at the base. Engineers have estimated that there are in this one mass at least six billion feet of workable granite.

MOST IMPORTANT STATE. Georgia is the most important granite and marble producing state in the south.

FACTS Are Stubborn Things!

SUPREME AUTO OIL has enjoyed the confidence and patronage of intelligent, discriminating automobilists for over six years. It is absolutely uniform and cannot be improved on regardless of cost.

More SUPREME AUTO OIL used in the South than any other two brands put together. Produced, piped, refined and distributed by the largest independent oil refining company in the world.

Atlanta city sales for 1913 trebled those of 1912. This remarkable showing could not have been obtained without the endorsement of many of the leading automobile agencies whose only interest is the success and economical operation of the cars they sell.

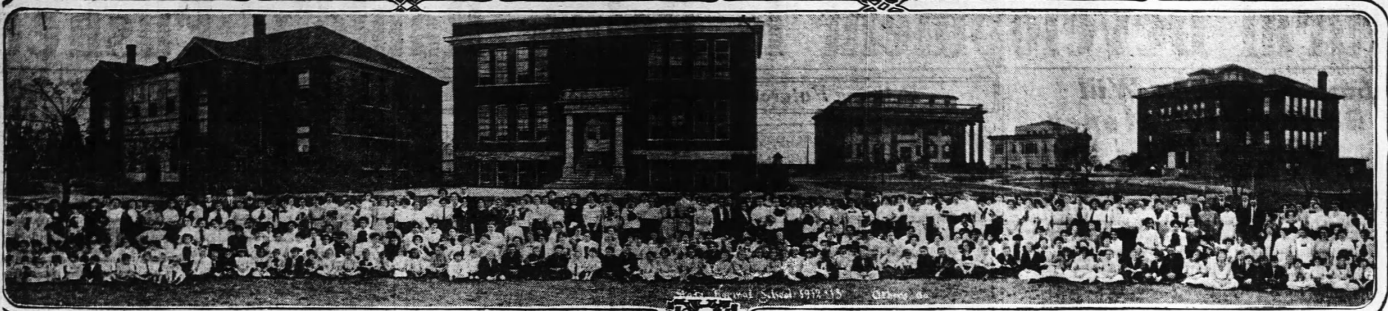
SUPREME AUTO OIL—Light, Medium, Heavy or Extra Heavy—is today successfully lubricating every well known make of pleasure and commercial motor vehicle.

THE GULF REFINING COMPANY operate a very large number of Auto Tank Wagons, Trucks and Automobiles, also Motor Boats, on which maintenance cost is carefully figured. WE KNOW.

Gulf Refining Co.

INSIST ON THAT GOOD GULF GASOLINE

ATHENS-ALBANY



SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL BUILDINGS OF THE STATE NORMAL SCHOOL AND A PORTION OF THE STUDENT BODY.

ALBANY LEADS IN PECAN GROWING ART

Albany, Ga., in "The best state in the south and in the best part of that state" according to her "Honey," is noted as the center of the world's greatest pecan growing district. Albany has more modern pecan groves within 30 miles of its city limits than any other community in the world.

Albany has about 12,000 people and her population has increased 7 per cent during the past year. It is the heart of navigation on the Flint river, has a fine harbor, and is famous for its fine artesian water, some of its wells being 1,700 feet deep. The climate, hunting and fishing are fine.

The district surrounding Albany is being rapidly developed by the settlement of thousands of horticulturists, who are pouring in here, taking up small tracts of the rich land surrounding Albany, and utilizing such tracts as pecan groves.

"Pecan culture" was the hobby of a few persons a few years ago. Pecan culture is now a general craze. Today the man with a pecan grove is the hero of his neighborhood. Thousands are striving to get in the class with him. The fact that every grower of

pecan nursery stock is planting an orchard of his own is abundant evidence of the strong faith in the industry. We have over 400 acres in groves. Land planted in a pecan grove can be farmed for years with just crops that this land produced before the trees were planted. This will help the growth of the grove, and will give the owner of the land the same crops raised before planted in trees.

A 5-year-old grove under the best conditions will produce a few nuts, though will not pay a large return until six or more years of age.

A pecan grove in the best inheritance a parent can leave his family. It is better, surer and cheaper than a life insurance policy.

It is now considered by property owners that business policy to plant out trees for ornamental purposes only when productive trees can be planted that are more valuable and even more profitable.

Plant pecan trees for shade and nuts. It is well to plant them in odd places, along creeks and ditches, though the best land is their most food location. They respond to good care, cultivation and treatment, and do best where good crops are produced.

Any soil that will produce cotton and corn is good for pecans. They will, in fact, do well on any land except pipe clay land that has standing water on it or where the surface of the land should be drained, ditched or dynamited.

The market for pecans is practically unlimited. It is a fact beyond question.

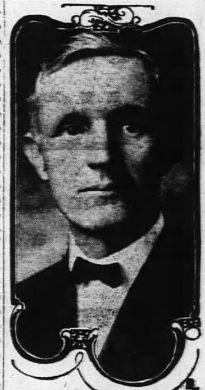
The Road Pecan Grove company, of Albany, has the largest pecan grove in the state of Georgia. The concern has built a road of 1,000 feet bearing groves.

They are one of the pioneers in the pecan business, having started fourteen years ago.

The demand for trees this past winter could not be met; many thousands more trees being wanted than could be supplied. Most of the supply of trees were sold the spring before last, and the company is now in the process of planting more trees than they can care to handle.

They are now planting 1,200,000 seedlings in their nurseries, and pecan trees of different ages in their nurseries.

Jesse M. Pound



President, State Normal School.

GATE CITY IS AUTO CENTER OF SOUTH

The touring car is as popular today as seven or eight years ago and there is probably not a foot of ground in the state which has not been rattled by the broad wheels of these travelers. Carrying the extra tire at the side near the steering gear and the trunk and suit case of the whole family within on the back they are now met at every point, particularly during the season of the summer holidays and the autumn period for coming south.

There are in Atlanta:

Four thousand automobiles owned in private service of citizens of Atlanta.

Fifteen thousand automobiles owned in private service of citizens of Atlanta.

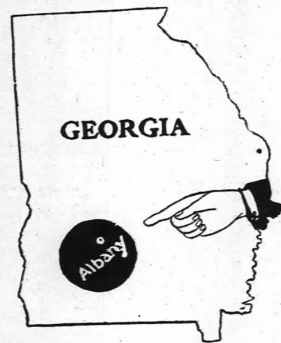
Forty thousand two hundred and fifty automobiles owned in private service of citizens of Atlanta.

Forty-four thousand four hundred and six dollars as a return to the state of Georgia for issuance of permits on automobiles who use her roads.

One thousand five hundred garages, ranging in cost from \$100 to \$5,000, in and near the city (estimated).

Eighty-five dealers, representing as many or more manufacturers, in Atlanta, occupying many of the city's finest business locations.

Georgia Cities Are the Most Progressive of Any in Dixieland. Investigate and See For Yourself.



One-Seventh of Entire Money Crop in State is Grown in Black Circle.

Profits in Pecans

The "Albany District" is the most famous paper shell pecan section in the world. More than 50,000 acres near Albany are planted to pecans. The yield from a single tree of paper shell pecans often nets \$100. With twenty-seven trees to the acre, the return would be fabulous. One owner near Albany has refused \$5,000 an acre for a ten-year-old grove. The commercial importance of this new industry was recently accentuated when another grove near Albany sold for \$25,000. No investment holds out a surer promise of such large returns as the purchase of paper shell pecan land in the Albany district.

POPE & BENNET

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, ALBANY, GA.

Correspondence on Legal Matters Invited.

Farmers Land Loan & Title Co.

REAL ESTATE

AND

MORTGAGE LOANS

311-312 DAVIS EXCHANGE BANK BUILDING

ALBANY, GA.

Fertility, accessibility and climate considered, the lands of Southwest Georgia are the most reasonably priced in America. Investigate. Write us. Invest.

D. L. BEATIE, President.

ALBANY POWER & MANUFACTURING CO.

Gives the Lowest Rate for Water, Light and Power of Any City in the State

CLASSIC ATHENS IS THE SIXTH LARGEST IN COMMONWEALTH

Center of Educational Endeavors of the State and Proves Claim to Being of Industrial Importance.

Athens, the sixth largest city in Georgia, is enjoying a substantial growth. Naturally, her greatest prominence comes from her importance as an educational center. The University of Georgia, the State Agricultural College, the State Normal School and Lucy Cobb Institute have given Athens the popular nickname of the "Classic City." That she endeavors to live up to her title is ever apparent.

However, Athens is fast growing in importance in other directions. The geographical location of the city is most advantageous for industrial and commercial progress. Situated in one of the best sections of northeast Georgia, and with five railroads entering here, there is no reason why Athens

should not thrive and grow at a startling rate.

There is no healthier city anywhere, and the death rate of the city is the lowest in the state. With a high altitude and a pure and palatable water supply, Athens is a most desirable place for a residence. Wholesome houses, whose salubrious travel a wide territory, some of the best retail establishments will compare favorably with many of the larger cities of the state.

Her Industries.

Athens also has a number of industries which contribute to the prosperity of the city. cotton mills, among them, also a knitting mill, machine shops, foundry, lumber mill, a shirt factory, fertilizer factories, mattress factories, paste factory, wagon factory and others. This is the home of Bluebird, one of the most popular soft drinks on the market. The Coca-Cola people also have a large plant in Athens.

Athens is also the home of the Southern Mutual Insurance company, which have a handsome, eight-story building here which is the pride of the city and one of the most imposing in the state. Athens only yields to Atlanta in all the splendid buildings.

Then, there is the historic Georgian Hotel, one of the most noted structures in the South. Traveling men generally praise the Georgian hotel, so what more evidence as to its service is necessary?

Recently a fine ten-story office street, known as the Holman building, was erected as well. "Clarke county is also now erecting a \$125,000 courthouse, which is a very handsome building and a credit to any county in Georgia. In addition to this, Colonel James M. Smith, the famous farmer of Smithville, recently erected a handsome office building on College Avenue. Besides these enumerated, there is considerable

Continued on Page Three.

CITIZENS FIRST NATIONAL BANK ALBANY, GA.

EDWIN STERN, Vice President and Cashier

CAPITAL - - - - - \$100,000
SURPLUS AND PROFITS - - - - - \$100,000
RESOURCES - - - - - \$1,200,000

Oldest and Largest Bank in South Western Georgia

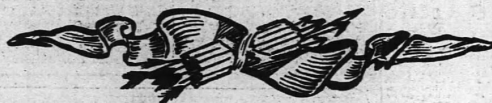
Mr. Edwin Stern, vice president of the Citizens First National Bank, stands ready to furnish reliable information to anyone desiring the disinterested advice of a man who is thoroughly informed on all subjects that bear on

South West Georgia, the Garden-Spot of the State

THE ATHENS GAS, LIGHT & FUEL CO.

have voluntarily reduced the price of gas, to take effect May 1st, believing that through such reduction they could interest patrons in the use of gas for cooking, lighting and other domestic uses. This will make life doubly worth while in Athens.

PROSPEROUS GEORGIA



State of Georgia
Executive Department
Atlanta

Blessed is that State upon which Providence smiles.
Thrice blessed therefore is prosperous Georgia, broad in
expanse, rich in soil, extensive in resources. Moun-
tain and valley, unite in contributing to her
wealth. Railroads distribute far and wide the
products of her farms and factories. From spa-
cious harbors, ships carry to distant nations
the tokens of her prosperity. Her schools prepare
the feet of childhood for the pathway of life.
Under righteous laws, her Courts administer
equal justice to all alike. Her churches every-
where teach the lessons of duty and of gratitude
to a bountiful Providence.

Rich in every gift of nature, blessed above
all in the character of her people and in the
heritage of a noble past, she commands the
envy and respect of mankind.

It gives me great pleasure therefore to issue
this Proclamation of Georgia's Prosperity, as a
small tribute to the energy, self-confidence
and achievements of the citizens who are
transforming her into the powerful and
happy State which God intended her to be.

John M. Slaton,
Governor.



The Prosperity Chorus

— BY FRANK L. STANTON —

De Good Times En-jine is a-comin' right
along,
De bell is des a-ringin' lak' de chorus of a
song;
No use ter tell de people, a-crowdin' high
an' low,
Ter look out fer de En-jine when dey hear
de whistle blow.

Fer dey know she a-comin'
Thoo' de country, des a-hummin'.
De racket is a-risin' lak' a regiment
a-drummin'!

Prosperity's a-sayin' ter de people of de
lan':
"I wantin' you ter meet me an' ter shake
me by de han'!"
It's now I gwine ter give you de halleluia
times,
De dancin' of de dollars an' de twinkle of
de dimes.

"I'm here fer ter stay:
It's de halleluia day;
Rise an' tune yo' voices ter de chorus of
"Hooray!"

Georgia is today, speak-
ing relatively and by the
symbols that measure wealth
in all directions, the most
prosperous state in the
union.

Its prosperity is not
built on quicksands, on
thods that are ephem-
er or on abnormal condi-
tions in a scattered array
of industries.

Prosperity has as its founda-
tion in this state a whole-
some condition in every
branch of commercial and
industrial activity.

Its force is cumulative.
Its strength and breadth
are the products of years of
careful application and dili-
gent endeavor.

The income from the cot-
ton crop alone last year was
sufficient to single out the
state from other American
commonwealths.

Drouth in the western
south held down the supply
of the staple to normal pro-
portions, and enabled the
eastern south to reap the
advantage of high prices.

Georgia led the other for-
tunate eastern states in vol-
ume and grade of output.

On this one count, there-
fore, Georgia prosperity is
of the premier brand.

Cotton is but one item.
The state last year pro-
duced a banner crop of corn.

Every bushel meant
money kept in Georgia—
money that has heretofore
gone to the middle and far
west.

Georgia last year pro-
duced more hogs, more cat-
tle, more poultry products,
more diversified farm prod-
ucts, than at any previous
period in its history.

Each of these chapters
make their contribution to
prosperity.

All of these underlying
factors signify, of course,
prosperity in each other line
of activity, since the source
of wealth, after all, is the
soil.

Business has prospered,
the factory has prospered.

The banks have made new
records in clearings.

What Georgia has done
this year is merely an aug-
ury of the years to come.

The Constitution has
thought it fit to celebrate,
with a suitable special edi-
tion, a year that marks the
inauguration of an epoch of
prosperity.

Care has been taken to be
conservative, to understate
rather than overstate.

Men and women and busi-
ness corporations who have
ministered to prosperity are
given full representation.

Influences that make for
greater prosperity, intel-
lectual, spiritual and mat-
erial, are analyzed and given
due credit.

The sum total of the edi-
tion shows that Georgia is
arriving rapidly at her in-
tended destiny.

One of the leading national
periodicals recently classi-
fied The Constitution as
among the nation's "six
best newspapers."

The five other newspapers
thus characterized are mod-
els of clean, honest, sane,
enterprising American jour-
nalism.

Identification with this
company comes acceptably
to The Constitution.

For forty-six years its ef-
fort has been to be clean,
honest, sane, enterprising.

Cradled in the days of re-
construction, it knows the
people of the south from
that day to this day;
through turmoil and depres-
sion, and in serenity and
prosperity.

Since its first issue, the
aim of The Constitution has
been to be—

A NEWSPAPER!
A newspaper in the uni-
versal sense, not in a class
sense.

This means the news has
been presented acceptably,
cleanly, promptly.

It means there has been
no hysteria, no advocacy of
special interest, no depend-
ence on sham or subterfuge
to build circulation or
doubtful prestige.

The Constitution believes
a newspaper is under defi-
nite obligations to those
supporting it—the public.

Its creed is the creed of
the square deal.

It strives for nationalism
and breadth, without prej-
udice to its advocacy of south-
ern interests.

Among the first planks in
its platform is the duty of
constructiveness, for city,
state and section.

It tries to be fair, it shuns
misrepresentation and
sham.

The Constitution's editor-
ial policy makes for up-
building, is tempered by
conservatism, keeps a na-
tional perspective!

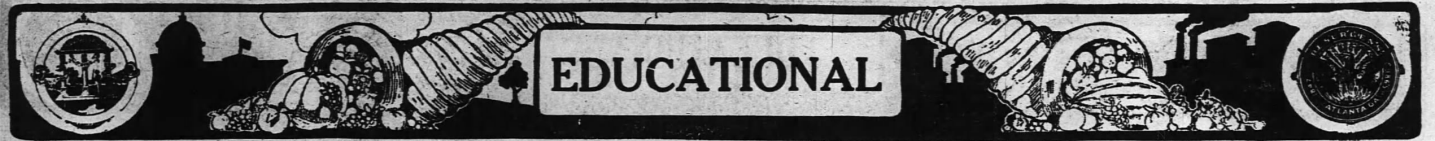
The Constitution has led
more campaigns for materi-
al development in Georgia
than any other daily news-
paper.

Its continuous identifica-
tion with every bedrock in-
terest in Georgia gives The
Constitution the right to
speak authoritatively for
Georgia.

That is why The Constitu-
tion's prestige, back of this
Georgia Prosperity Edition,
is a guarantee of accuracy,
an underwriting of the
prophecy which runs
through every line of every
feature.

Whatever The Constitu-
tion may have been able to
accomplish for Georgia and
the south during its nearly
half-century of usefulness,
it hopes to more than dupli-
cate with the years of im-
pending destiny.

CLARK HOWELL.



STATE SUPERINTENDENT BRITAIN PROUD OF THE STATE SCHOOL SYSTEM

Learnedly Outlines Work
Necessary Yet to Make
Schools of State the Best
in Dixieland.

By M. L. Brittain,
(State Superintendent of Schools.)
The public school system of Georgia
was born of the State Teachers' association.

In the meeting of this body held in Atlanta in August, 1888, the plan of organization was presented by a committee consisting of Gustavus T. Orr, Bernard Mallon, John M. Bonner, Martin W. Calvin and David W. Lawrie. With some amendments and changes an act based upon this report passed the general assembly and was approved October 12, 1876. The first state school commissioner was General J. R. Lewis. In January, 1877, G. J. Orr was appointed, and continued in this position until his death in 1888. As will be seen, therefore, the beginning of free education with the exception of the state-aided "poor fund" of this state, during the period of our greatest destruction.

W. S. BELL, Pres. & Treas. BURGESS SMITH VICTOR R. SMITH

The Only Exclusive Library
House in the South

THE SOUTHERN LIBRARY HOUSE

(INCORPORATED)

Atlanta, Georgia

DEPOSITORY

for

Library Books

for

North Carolina

South Carolina

Tennessee

Georgia

DEPOSITORY

for

Publications

of All

The Leading

Publishers

in the

United States

THE AMERICAN BOOK COMPANY

The American Book Company, incorporated in the State of New York, devotes its entire attention to the publication and sale of text-books for schools and colleges. Its publications number more than five thousand and cover practically every department of instruction in the elementary school, the secondary school and the college.

It is this company's policy to encourage authorship in every part of the United States. Particular encouragement has been given Southern authors, and many of the foremost publications of the American Book Company have been by their authors Southern men and women. Some of its books of Southern authorship are: The Lee Readers, widely used throughout the South; The Rose Primer; Peterman's Civil Government, used in almost every section of the country, special editions being made for seventeen different states, including Georgia; Evans's English Grammars and Evans's First Lessons in Georgia History, by Superintendent Lawton B. Evans, of the Augusta public schools; Sanford's Arithmetic and Algebra, well known to a generation of schoolboys and girls; LeConte's Geology; Lane's Stories for Children; Cooke's Stories of the Old Dominion; Joel Chandler Harris's Stories of Georgia; Whitehead's Two Great Southerners; Field's Grammar School History of the United States, extensively used throughout the South and for ten years on the Georgia State list; Baskerville & Sewell's English Grammars; Cathcart's Literary Reader; Halleck's English and American Literature and Halleck's Psychology and Psychic Culture; Painter's Poets of the South; White's Arithmetic; Lynn Hall's Algebra; Crockett's Trigonometry; Ferris's Descriptive Geometry; Maury's Geographies, leading school geographies for more than forty years; Brevard & Bennett's History of Florida; White's Beginner's History of the United States; Bowen's Astronomy by Observation; Andrews's Practical Course in Botany and Andrews's Botany All the Year Round; Maury-Simonds's Physical Geography; Wilkinson's Practical Agriculture; Ivins & Merrill's Agriculture; Keffau's Nature Study on the Farm; Bingham's Latin Grammar; McCabe-Bingham's Caesar; Latin, Greek, French, German and Spanish texts edited by professors in Southern schools and colleges; Branson's Page's Theory and Practice of Teaching; Roark's Psychology in Education; Roark's Method in Education; and Roark's Economy in Education; Painter's Great Pedagogical Essays, etc.

Practically ever since its organization the American Book Company has maintained a department in Atlanta for the convenience of its Southern patrons. It is located at Nos. 2 and 4 North Fourth street. This Southern Department keeps constantly in stock an ample supply of all the standard text-books published by the American Book Company. The Manager of the Southern Department is Dr. A. I. Brannan, in former years prominent in the Georgia Educational Association, in Georgia, and also formerly well known as a member of the staffs of The Atlanta Constitution, The Macon Telegraph, and The Savannah Morning News, and as editor of The Brunswick Times.



Exact spot where General Joseph E. Johnston turned over his command to General John B. Hood, on Marietta street.

close of the war found us with the greatest part of the property in this state gone and our people suffering under the troubles of reconstruction. Despite these hardships, however, the necessity of the situation and the necessity of the people for education, led to the proposition laid down by the committee.

That the general education of the people, furnishing an education, does a much larger number of skilled, intelligent laborers in all the various fields of human effort; vastly increases the productive capacity and the consequent wealth of a people; that it adds almost indefinitely to the sources of happiness and the individual and, consequently, to the aggregate happiness of the entire community; that, when properly conducted, looking to the moral as well as to the intellectual development of the state, it greatly diminishes crime and the heavy expense and fearful demoralization incident thereto; and that, when so conducted, it is the best guarantee for the maintenance and perpetuation of free institutions in a country, where free government is lodged in the hands of the people.

On October 2, 1872, Commissioner Orr states that there could be no state school fund for distribution this year, indicating what has been the experience well known to the teachers of the state that from the beginning of the system we have been nearly a year behind financially.

Now, as has been the case all the while, the greatest wrong to education in Georgia is the failure to pay the taxes levied on the distribution of educational funds. In response to our inquiries, the governor and legislature that the most practical and promising avenue for relief lay through the enactment of a law providing for tax equalization. In the result of this new law, we are not able to tell with certainty until the taxes come in this fall. We are assured, however, that the new law will remedy many of the inequalities of our present system, and that it will promptly meet spring, after the pension claims are satisfied, it will be a relief to our financial condition, and will give our financial operations until after the close of the year. In the meantime, while we are giving our earnest support of this law to give it a fair trial and to give it the opportunity to show its merits, others, of the financial bills that oppress the state.

Compulsory Education.
Another measure which we have failed to secure is compulsory education. The necessity for some form of legislation on this subject has been keenly upon us today than ever. There have been many suggestions for compulsory school attendance in our country, but no legislation has been enacted. In Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Texas and Kentucky, a provision is made for compulsory education. The figures show that the compliance with the date of their laws in compulsory education. In Georgia, without this aid had more success in teaching illiterates than in 1870. Year by year, since 1870, the period of compulsory education has been extended, and the number of illiterate persons has diminished those who are unable to read and write from 27.4 per cent of white and 61.1 per cent of negroes in 1870, to 25.1 per cent of white and 57.8 per cent of negroes in 1890. In 1900, 21.9 per cent of white and 53.8 per cent of negroes were illiterate according to the last United States census. Georgia has, therefore, more educated men and women than ever before, for even at the period of her greatest ante-bellum wealth in 1860 she had 60 per cent of white and nearly 100 per cent of negro illiterate.

Despite the assurance of these figures, under present conditions we must never entirely banish this question from our minds. There are many who do not educate those who are not in our country. There are many who do not educate those who are not in our country. There are many who do not educate those who are not in our country.

In answer it ought to be said that the right where the parent is guilty of neglect. He is not to be held responsible to maintain a child mentally than physically. Except in the case of the right of the father who lies around the stove or mill all the week and collects the wages of his children; this parental right may be abridged and ought to be.

It is unjust to property. The argument falls because property is sacred and the real inducement to send to school after the owner is that the child is like a horse-to be trained. The child is like a horse-to be trained. The child is like a horse-to be trained. The child is like a horse-to be trained.

A New Book. Richardson's Defense of The South

By J. A. RICHARDSON, A. M.
Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy,
Georgetown University,
New York City.

A Book for Every
Southern Home and
Library

Professor Richardson traces the origin and development of the constitution in a fresh and interesting way. His logical arrangement of facts and his arguments are unanswerable. His analyses with the clearness of a mathematician the defenses of those who were enemies of the South, and presents some of them in a new and striking light. He defends without bitterness the civil Americanism and patriotism of the South against her traducers in every period of our history. His arguments are all presented in a clear, lively and entertaining manner, with precise references to authorities. Some of the subjects treated are: The Part Played by the South in Establishing American Independence; The Institution of Slavery; The Two Confederations; The Constitution; Lincoln's Cooper Institute Speech; The South's Demands; The South and Her Efforts to Preserve the Union and the Constitution; Lincoln's Inaugural Address; Who Caused the War? The Fall of the Confederacy and Arrest of Jefferson Davis; The Treatment of Prisoners by the Confederacy; The Confederate Navy; and a number of other equally interesting topics.

Agents wanted to assist in the distribution of the work.

A. B. Caldwell, Publisher
Atlanta, Ga.

erty. On the lowest plane possible, however, leaving out everything in the way of justice and Christianity, it is sufficient to show that the people of insurance along the white people of the south should have been educated to the obedience and enlightenment of the school. Certainly the negro must not be used as a excuse by the self-seeking demagogue to prevent the poor

white child from getting the chance for the education which, through greed and indifference, his parents are denying him. It is so clearly proven that it only remains to decide as to the kind of bill which would be best. We cannot, of course, begin with one that is strict

should see that every child has a chance to lift itself from the darkness of illiteracy, but the question it seems to me is so clearly proven that it only remains to decide as to the kind of bill which would be best. We cannot, of course, begin with one that is strict

Continued on Page Five.

GINN AND COMPANY

PUBLISHERS OF
School and College Textbooks

GINN AND COMPANY are one of the oldest and most widely known educational publishing houses in America. Their business extends over every state in the United States and into foreign countries. It would be difficult to find a teacher or school officer who is not acquainted with the publications of GINN AND COMPANY.

The firm of GINN AND COMPANY was founded in 1867 by Mr. Edwin Ginn, of Boston. This firm is a partnership, composed of men living in every section of the United States, as follows:

- Lewis Parkhurst, Boston, Mass.
- Chas. H. Thurber, Boston, Mass.
- George A. Plimpton, New York City.
- P. M. Ambrose, New York City.
- Richard S. Thomas, New York City.
- Thomas B. Lawler, New York City.
- Frederick C. Hodgdon, New York City.
- H. H. Hilton, Chicago.
- D. W. Hall, Chicago.
- O. J. Laylander, Chicago.
- S. O. Smith, San Francisco.
- E. A. DeWitt, Dallas, Texas.
- L. B. Robeson, Atlanta, Georgia.

GINN AND COMPANY may rightly be said to be a national publishing house.

The offices of GINN AND COMPANY are located at the following places: Boston, New York, Chicago, London, Atlanta, Dallas, Columbus, San Francisco.

The Athenaeum Press, located at Cambridge, Mass., is owned by GINN AND COMPANY, and is devoted exclusively to the manufacture of their publications. It is one of the largest and best equipped publishing plants in the world.

The Atlanta office of GINN AND COMPANY is the distributing center for the Southeast, and supplies the following states:

Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Tennessee.

The resident partner at the Atlanta office is L. B. Robeson, Marietta, Ga.; office manager, Norman C. Miller, Atlanta, Ga.

The following traveling men are attached to the Atlanta office:

- Norman C. Miller, Atlanta, states of Georgia and Florida.
- R. H. Hankinson, McDonough, states of Georgia and Florida.
- S. J. Cole, Birmingham, state of Alabama.
- Wilford Caulkins, Chattanooga, state of Tennessee.
- W. W. Newell, Tupelo, Miss., states of Mississippi and Louisiana.

Visitors to the city are invited to visit our offices.

GINN AND COMPANY

Commerce Hall, Corner Edgewood Avenue and North Pryor Street

SOUTHERN SCHOOL-BOOK DEPOSITORY

ATLANTA, GEORGIA



WHOLESALE SCHOOL and COLLEGE TEXT-BOOKS

INSURANCE

PRETENTIOUS PLAN WELL UNDER WAY TO ERECT CENTER PLAZA

Railroad Tracks in Center City To Be Submerged and Beautiful Boulevard To Cover Space Now Left Open.

By Harlan Blockley.

Early in 1909 the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce requested the members of the Atlanta Chapter of the American Institute of Architects to submit to them any tentative sketches which the architects might have for the improvement of the city.

A meeting of the chapter was called shortly after to consider the request and the members present were assigned to those problems in the city which interested them most. To my lot fell the subject of what is now known as the "plaza," because I had already given it much thought and some years of study.

At this time, so far as I know, there had been no similar project undertaken except in the city of Edinburgh, Scotland, and this became my precedent.

Shortly after returning to Atlanta from my studies in New York and the unsightly appearance of the railroad tracks intersecting the heart of the city in crossing and recrossing the city, I determined to revise my sketches, so as to contemplate a street to be built over the tracks, level with the viaduct grade and running parallel to the rails. The area affected was to be all of the land now occupied by the railroad, and including Wall street, running from the Forsyth street viaduct on the west to the Washington street viaduct on the east, a distance of about 1,575 feet and varying in width from 150 to 250 feet.

When this plan was submitted to the chamber of commerce it created considerable interest, but its feasibility was questioned.

It presented a complex condition because of the various interests involved. First, by the state, which owned a majority of the land over which the city in which it was to be built; then, by the railroad to whom the property was leased, and finally, the owners of the property abutting the improvement.

However, the chamber of commerce endorsed the scheme, as did most of the other important organizations of the city, and then the newspapers took it up with enthusiasm and favorable interest.

views of many of our leading citizens supported it and no adverse criticism has yet appeared.

In 1912, a bill calling for this improvement was presented to the Western and Atlantic committee of the legislature and was unanimously approved by them, but never came to a vote in the house.

Since that time, and while we have been asleep, the New York Central railroad has put through a similar though much more elaborate scheme in New York city costing \$200,000,000, and opening up a beautiful boulevard of great length and with handsome buildings on each side.

Such an improvement in Atlanta would be of inestimable advantage to the state. First, it would be presented with an entirely new depot on the site of the present old one, absolutely free of cost, and there is a probability of a new army building at the Washington street viaduct being also included in the gift.

Aside from these inducements the income derived by the state from such an improvement is too important to be overlooked. The buildings now fronting the proposed "plaza" are of slight value except for their convenience to the railroad. When the "plaza" is built, they will retain their convenience, but would have a new value, the great boulevard. Mr. Ann Chandler once made the statement that he thought the property values along the proposed "plaza" would be worth from \$5,000 to \$10,000 profit.

For the sake of argument let us say that the property increase, at a minimum, would be \$1,000 per acre. The length of the plaza being 1,575 feet, this would mean an increased taxable value of \$1,575,000 for one side only, or \$3,150,000 for the whole frontage.

The adjacent property would enhance its value in proportion to the increase in the value of the properties, which mean an immediate increase of \$1,575,000 to the state.

The approach to the state capital by many minutes nearer the center of the city and avoid the present circuitous route as well as adding efficiency in the conduct of the public business.

We can readily assume that all Georgiaans are interested in this project, and no less than the nation in our proud possession of Wall street.

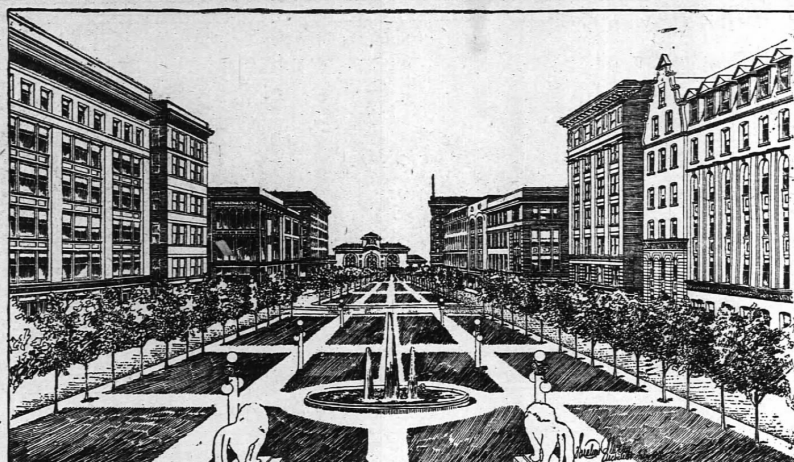
C. Therefore Georgia's capital should be made her own.

The city's plan is a subordinate to the plan of the state, and that it is only necessary to mention the plan of the state.

The plan of the state contemplates an incline plane running from the Forsyth street viaduct to Madison avenue and offers a short routing from the Terminal station to the immediate center of the city.

This is also true as applied to the railroad, the grand organ in coming from the Auditorium by way of the Washington street viaduct to the plaza and to the proposed new depot upon them here. The interest to the state, the city and to every individual citizen of both is so great that the realization only of the "plaza" would demonstrate how many urgent needs it would satisfy.

The number of manufacturing establishments in Georgia in 1890 was \$200, and this has grown in 1913 to \$1,500.



Proposed Plaza Plan Over Downtown Tracks

reached in the same way as is now done at the Terminal station. All the west side viaduct would connect with the "plaza" at Forsyth street and would intersect the proposed Spring street viaduct leading to the Terminal station. This would then make the "plaza" the connecting link to all parts of the city.

This needed improvement would at once eliminate such distinctions as the "north side" and the "south side" and cement the city as a whole at once and for all time.

The relief to traffic now so congested at the viaducts, and especially at Wall street, would be of untold benefit, and the space under the "plaza" at Wall street might be used for the parking of automobiles.

The railroad would not have to shift of trains could be made with greater freedom, and the increased population which such an improvement would undoubtedly bring about would be so great to the railroad that they would welcome such an enterprise.

The property owners interests are so apparent that it is needless to dwell upon them here. The interest to the state, the city and to every individual citizen of both is so great that the realization only of the "plaza" would demonstrate how many urgent needs it would satisfy.

time to rally to the standard of the "plaza bill" (for the right of easement over the tracks) when it is presented to the legislature in June next, and urge its passage. No influence, however slight, which can be brought to bear on the assembly should be neglected. In this, the state's greatest need, you are helping your fellow citizens, and you are helping your own happiness and better living.

The pride in making your own city the metropolis of the south should move you to do all you can to appropriate the \$1,575,000 to the state's benefit.

The legislature consent to the improvement, once gained, would insure the construction of the "plaza," and you will experience a pleasing satisfaction in knowing that you aided in its accomplishment.

MILLIONS IN WATER POWER. Millions of dollars are now being invested to develop many of Georgia's waterfalls and rapids. The total horsepower of the state developed in 1912 was 125,937 and in 1913 was 151,714. The undeveloped horsepower figures 586,350. The total horsepower possible for all purposes is nearly a half million.

NEARLY 5,000 PLANTS. The number of manufacturing establishments in Georgia in 1890 was \$200, and this has grown in 1913 to \$1,500.

Visitor Is Greeted With Hearty Request to Buy Real Estate

Local Realty Men Have a Record Rivalled by None For Push and Vim in Displaying Their Earthen Wares.

Real Estate is the "greeting" to every visitor in Atlanta. In recent times, the top-notch real estate men in the far west coast. Today Atlanta takes off her hat to no city in the matter of "pushing dirt."

The reports of sales in the corporation of Atlanta within 1913 and during the first three months of 1914 stagger belief. Front footage on Peachtree street, opposite the Piedmont hotel, in

March, 1914, went for \$1,180. This is a record price for improved ground. Acreage, subdivision and single lot sales are averaging on the order of \$100,000. "That all dirt is a good buy" has become a classic. More than ever has the realty board proven its worth during the past few months. Today there are as many dollars being placed in Atlanta lots as are being in Dixie. The Atlanta lot is as being in Dixie. It is easily predicted that Atlanta will establish a reputation of wit and wisdom during the next eight years.

The citizens of Atlanta are mightily endowed with a sense of the value of their estate as the fundamental basis of all wealth. To this fact is due the fact that Atlanta is the realty market in Atlanta is in a large measure also the great progress which the city has made during the last decade.

People Believe in Dirt. Atlanta is a city where the people believe, live and think in the dirt the city is built on. There is a steady market of home-seekers, investors and speculators for everyone who has a few extra thousands. Deals of good size have been turned on here. One of the most progressive real estate men in the city, it is said, did not have a penny in the world when he started. He saw a good \$10,000 speculation and had invincible nerve. He borrowed \$5,000 to make his first payment and turned the property over at a profit before the next payment was due. This sort of nerve in Atlanta has made the city.

It is not an infrequent occurrence for a single agency to negotiate sales for a year. Some of the agencies of good real estate men, however, are doing greater feats than this by contributing to the city's growth and sharing in the profits of a quick resale. Pieces of semi-central real estate in the neighborhood of Spring and Luckie streets, which showed a remarkable activity during all of last spring, were turned over as much as four times within a single month and jumped from \$18,000 to \$10,000 in value during that time.

Large Deals. Realty sales, too, are by no means confined to small deals. The sale of the Kress store property on Whitehall street, a large Atlanta store, for \$100,000; the sale of the northwest corner of Forsyth and Luckie streets, valued at \$100,000; and the recent sale of the northeast corner of Broad and Alabama streets brought \$100,000. Several hundred thousands of dollars were also spent in the purchase of property along Virginia and Nelson streets, across the railroad, recently in the purchase by a syndicate of street frontage here for an industrial subdivision. There are a number of other such sales, but these serve to illustrate the activity of the realty market in Atlanta.

The Realty Board. As a medium of quick sales, Atlanta has a real estate exchange, operated under the supervision and for the exclusive use of the Atlanta real estate board.

This exchange is on the same order as the most approved types operated in many of the largest cities of the United States and Canada, but is believed to be better. It is a "water months" work and study of the organization was evolved from the best of additional features peculiar to the Atlanta market.

It is the design of this exchange to be cooperative to a high degree. Only members of the board, which consist of practically all the real estate agencies of good standing in the city, have the privilege of the exchange. Each member of the board has a secretary, and each secretary may be secured by any member of the board, but not by an outsider. Under this code number an agency having an exclusive sales contract or option on a piece of property may list it on the exchange upon the bulletin of which any agency having a contract for such a piece of property may get the detailed description of the property and terms. It is a deal results from the negotiations which are then opened between the two agencies the commissions are to be divided.

There are certain limitations as to the number of pieces of property and the class of property which may be listed on the exchange. An agency may have a number of pieces of property in which deals on the exchange may be facilitated the quick and profitable sale of real estate and to promote a spirit of fraternalism among the agents.

THE NORTHWESTERN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

1857 Home Office - - - - Milwaukee, Wis. 1914

Assets, \$310,000,000.00. Insurance in Force, \$1,325,000,000.00. Insurance in Force in Georgia, \$23,200,000.00.

Our Georgia business in 1913 was quite interesting. We paid Georgia policyholders in 1913 very snug sums, as follows:

We paid LIVING policyholders for matured endowments and surrenders	\$ 113,847.72
We paid LIVING policyholders in Dividends	\$ 189,439.47
We paid Death Losses	\$ 207,748.00
Total payments to Georgia policyholders	\$ 511,035.19
We loaned in Georgia in 1913 on policies and real estate as security	\$ 1,392,879.00
Total	\$ 1,903,914.19
Total Premiums Collected from Georgia policyholders in 1913	\$ 693,195.52

There has not been, we believe, a year in many years when our investments in Georgia and payments to Georgia policyholders, have not far exceeded the premiums collected from our Georgia policyholders.

Have been doing business in Georgia for over forty years. Our Assets are clean. Our expenses are upon the most economic basis consistent with efficient service and quite within the law's requirements. Our mortality is so low it attracts the attention of publicists, economists and experts. Our interest earnings are sure, constant and very remunerative from the policyholder's point of view. Our Dividends, or savings (paid policyholders in 1913, \$12,713,000.00), are uniformly large, and for forty years have been a source of satisfaction and pride to our policyholders, and a stumbling block to our critics. Our agents are the most permanent body of men in the life insurance business. Any man who loves the work, wants to grow in stature as he increases in usefulness, will find

the atmosphere which surrounds the business transactions of the Northwestern Mutual wholesome, helpful and strengthening. We invite correspondence with men who want to do large things in the right way. Our books, our plans, our business, are an open secret. There are no worries, embarrassments or dark days of doubt in selling Northwestern policies. They have one price for rich and poor of same age and plan. One man's money buys just as much as another man's money. We believe we are selling the best life insurance, with the best contract, with the best company in America for the policyholder. Our policyholders keep their policies. Our policyholders re-insure in the Northwestern. All of which makes our work easier, more pleasant and more satisfactory.

I invite correspondence with capable, industrious, square men who want to engage in our great work. Some excellent territory open.

- | | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|---|
| ROBT. E. CARROLL, Dist. Agt. Augusta. | R. F. HERRING, Dist. Agt. Carrollton. | A. H. MILSTEAD, Dist. Agt. Athens. |
| J. B. GILBERT, Dist. Agt. Albany. | JAS. M. JOHNSON, Dist. Agt. Covington. | W. W. MCKENZIE, Dist. Agt. Columbus. |
| J. E. HERRING, Dist. Agt. Newnan. | T. E. MURPHY & SON, Dist. Agts. Macon. | J. P. NICHOLS & SON, Dist. Agts. Griffin. |
| H. YANCEY & SON, Dist. Agts. Rome. | JAS. O. WILLIAMS, Dist. Agt. Reidsville. | |

W. WOODS WHITE, General Agent for Georgia, 510-515 Candler Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.

AMERICUS

AMERICUS—THE FAST GROWING CITY OF GEORGIA

**City Is Center of Wealthy
Section of Dixie's Empire
State; Many Small Farms**

Small Farms and Diversified Crops Make Territory a Delight to the Settler Who Seeks Ideal Conditions.

Americus, one of Georgia's best little cities, is located centrally in what is said to be one of the finest sections of Georgia. In a section of the state where, according to the residents, crop failures have never been known, one of the features which has marked this city of Georgia apart from other cities is the fact that the surrounding community have learned the lesson of crop diversification until today the land in that district is producing the most varied and valuable crops. The farms around Americus are well tilled and fully cultivated, thus giving the farmer the best yield per acre.

The heart of a rich farming section, in process of development for the past seventy-five years, Americus is sufficiently remote from large cities to enjoy a distinctive life of its own and to possess a large and lucrative trade. Atlanta is 150 miles to the north, Macon 70 miles north, Columbus 65 miles northwest and Savannah, 200 miles due east. It is the market place for a rich and rapidly-developing territory of 50 miles radius, embracing an extent of country that is marvellous for the variety of remunerative and ready-marketed money crops, as well as of those for home consumption. As a result, the city has enjoyed a steady and substantial growth, and is becoming more marked with every year in prominence in the near future to result in a more rapid expansion of business and population than it has ever known before. Between 1908 and 1910 the population increased from 7,000 to 10,000. The outlook is that before the 1920 census is taken the population will reach 17,000, as the rate of increase has been perceptibly greater in the past two or three years. The people are noted throughout the state for culture and general high character. No city in the entire south stands better in this respect. Lawlessness is unknown. Morally, intellectually and otherwise, the standard of citizenship represents all that is best. The religious and educational life of the city is all that could be desired. Methodist, Baptist, Presbyterian, Episcopal, Catholic, Christian Science and Universalist are among its better patronized churches. The Young Men's Christian association building, completed in 1909, represents an outlay of \$40,000.

In the industrial line few cities afford better opportunities than Americus. Cotton mills, hosiery mills and other industries in which cotton is the chief factor, should find this an exceptionally well located point. At present the industries of the city embrace the Seaboard Air Line railroad shops, two wash, door and blind factories, two cotton seed oil plants, five fertilizer works, two machine shops, two ice factories, two tile works, a creamery, two canneries, two monumental marble works, one harness factory, two cigar factories and one iron broom factory. Tobacco culture is in its infancy in this community, but it promises to develop into a profitable branch of agriculture. The result in the establishment of a considerable manufacturing industry, such as cigars, broom corn, it has been shown, can be proven very satisfactory and the manufacture of articles into which it enters would be developed more profitably. With an extensive territory that can be made tributary to its manufactures, a district whose development is rapid and great as it was in the past decade, is yet almost in its infancy, and admirably located to reach a large part of Georgia and Alabama. Americus invites the attention of those contemplating the establishment of new plants or the removal of those now in operation elsewhere.

GEORGIA RANKS FIRST IN TEXTILE PLANTS

The textile industry in Georgia ranks first as to importance and is developing rapidly. It is that of the leading plants which represent more than \$15,000,000. The oil mills come third with an investment of more than \$12,000,000. The foundry and machine shops represent an investment of more than \$7,000,000. The fertilizer and oil mill industries, which are very closely allied, represent combined very nearly as much capital as the textile mills. These industries are multiplying rapidly.

During the last three years there were built in Georgia forty-one textile mills, the increase being from 150 in 1909 to 191 in 1912. There is now great activity all along the line. Mills that were idle are now in operation; mills that were in operation are increasing the output as fast as operatives can be secured and put to work, and mills that formerly operated during the day period only are putting on night shifts. This activity, of course, means an increased demand for new machinery and the demand for new machinery is largely increased finished product.

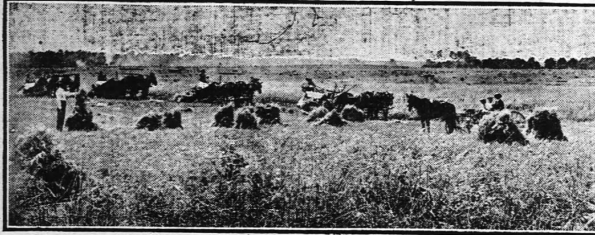
BELL PIANO SCHOOL HAS ENVIABLE RECORD

Americus is the home of one of the most famous musical institutions in the south. The Bell Piano school, with branches in Albany, Montezuma and Cordele, is located in Americus and the reputation of its head, Miss Bell, has spread until today her services are called for in many states. The Atlanta recital of the pupils of this practical school of music have attracted the attention of competent critics, and have passed the close scrutiny and musical judgment of some of the world's most careful musical observers. Americus is proud of the Bell Piano school and its graduates have supported the institution liberally. Graduates from the school have made a signal success in the musical world.

ONE PORT BEAT PACIFIC COAST. The value of foreign exports from one southern port in 1911 exceeded by \$10,000,000 the combined foreign exports from every United States port on the Pacific coast.

GEORGIA A PROGRESSIVE STATE. Georgia is the most progressive of all the southern states in the richness of its varied resources and resources of wealth and wealth production.

FARM LANDS
NEAR
AMERICUS
ARE REAL
INVESTMENTS



TYPICAL HARVEST SCENE NEAR AMERICUS.

THE YIELD
PER ACRE
IS LARGE
ON OUR
TRACTS

The Bell Piano Schools

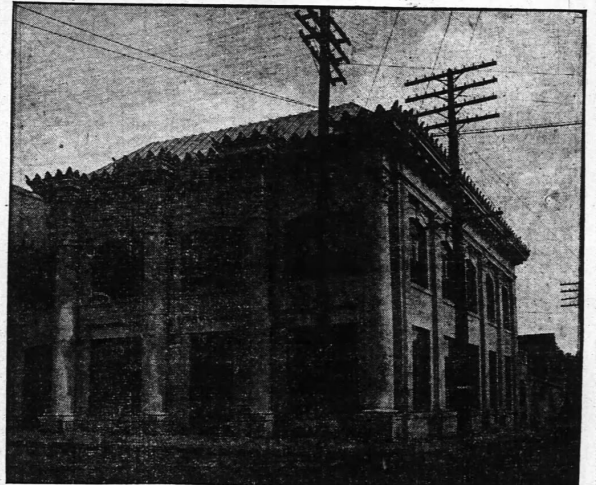
The
Representative
Faellen
Schools
of
the South
Americus
Albany



MISS BELL

The
Schools
of
Practical
Results
Montezuma
Cordele

COMMERCIAL CITY BANK OF AMERICUS



DIRECTORS

G. W. NUNN
A. F. HODGES
C. S. S. HORNE
R. E. M'NULTY
W. E. MITCHELL
J. W. WHEATLEY
CRAWFORD WHEATLEY

OUR DEPOSITS

ARE GUARANTEED
BY THE CHARACTER
AND INTEGRITY
OF OUR DIRECTORS.

OFFICERS

J. W. WHEATLEY, President.
CRAWFORD WHEATLEY,
Vice President.
R. E. M'NULTY, Cashier.
JOHN D. MATHIS,
EDWIN T. MURRAY,
Tellers.

Our Rough and Dressed—Always the Best.
**Our Lumber Is the Best the Pine
and Hardwood Forests Produce**

Our Home-Seekers coming to this land of wonderful possibilities are invited to see the leading home builder—John W. Shiver, Americus, Ga.

Bank of Americus

INCORPORATED 1891

Capital, Surplus and Profits
\$210,000.00

Your Patronage Is Cordially Solicited

∴ PROMPT ∴

CONSERVATIVE ∴ ACCOMMODATING



We Heartily Welcome All New-Comers or Investors and Any Information or Assistance We Will Cheerfully Furnish

Officials of Note in Fulton County

FULTON COUNTY SCHOOLS

**BUILDING WITH
BRICK IS NOW
AN ART AFFAIR**

BY E. C. MERRY.
President of Fulton County
Schools.

GEORGE MATHIESON.

The superior qualities of shale brick, which are rapidly coming into favor, are the extraordinary capacities of shale as a brick-making material to fuse with clay. Through the burning process the shale fuses to such an extent that a solidity and density almost equal to that of granite is obtained.

TYPES OF STRUCTURES BUILT BY PRESENT BOARD

ALMOST HALF IN EXPORTS.

During the year 1911 the exports from the south amounted to \$944,000, 000 which, in government figures, is 47 per cent of the entire exports for the United States.

Charles H. Girardeau

	1910	1911
7. School census	1,956	2,018
8. Illiteracy per cent	10.5	6.2
9. School enrollment	1,000	1,000
10. School attendance	4,000	4,000
11. Funds from state	\$2,027	\$2,323
12. Funds from local tax	\$23,500	\$44,350
13. Value of school	\$23,500	\$44,350
14. Painted or completed houses	40	40
15. Roads	40	40
16. Average monthly salaries white teachers	\$50	\$50
17. Average monthly salaries colored teachers	\$50	\$50
18. Members with normal training	60	60
19. Members of college	60	60
20. Number school libraries	26	21
21. Number of students up to standard of agency required by state	18	23
22. Number of students in seven or eight grades to complete the elementary work	18	23
23. Dollars to four years of study	18	23

HON. A. P. STEWART

HUGH M. DORSEY

Hubert L. Culberson



Treasurer of Fulton County

Judge John R. Wilkinson



Photo by Hirschburg.

Chief Justice Municipal Court

Edward Alexander Stephen



Convict Warden, Fulton County

Paul Donchoo



Fulton County Ordinary.



Assistant Solicitor General of Fulton
County.

Fulton County Coroner

TAX COLLECTOR FULTON COUNTY.

The subject of this sketch, Honorable A. P. Stewart, was born in Jackson, Butts county, in 1848.

Mr. Stewart came to Atlanta in 1865. Having his fortune with the

fied in church work, having been superintendent of the First Baptist Sunday school for thirty-three years, being one of its most beloved members.

Mr. Stewart came to Atlanta in 1865, linking his fortune with the destiny of this wonderful city. Being of a wholesome and genial disposition, he made friends by the thousands, who refer to him as "Uncle Andy."

"Uncle Andy" has been one of the men who made the "Atlanta Spirit" known as the paper of the "South" in the biggest sense of the word. Mr. Stewart was elected tax collector of Fulton county twenty-four years ago, and the fact that he has been re-elected to that office speaks worlds for his ability and character and shows the confidence of the public in his efficiency to conduct the affairs of this important office.

Fulton county efficiency lizes today declare that there is not a tax collector's office in the country better equipped and more efficient than the one in the one directly under the charge of Mr. Stewart.

Outside of holding Uncle Andy Stewart has a record in the matter of "being a good citizen." He is a good weather and bad. Everyone coming into the office at any hour of the day is assured of courteous treatment at

Mr. Stewart has been closely identi-



**GEORGIA CHICKENS
ARE WORTH THEIR
WEIGHT IN GOLD**

DR. WILLIAM B. SUMMERALL

GLIMPSES OF LUCY COBB COLLEGE AT ATHENS

Dr. John H. Powell

**CLASSIC ATHENS IS
SIXTH LARGEST CITY**
Continued From Page One.

BILLION FEET OF LUMBER CUT IN THE STATE DURING 1913

**THOUSANDS TO BE SPENT
BY ATLANTA PHONE CO.**

COTTON SEED MEAL MAKES GOOD FEED FOR STATE CATTLE

ST. JOSEPH'S
of Atlant

Was founded by the Sisters of M
small brick building of eight roo



INFIRMARY

Atlanta, Georgia

Infirmary in 1880. It has grown from a small building to its present magnificent size,

forward greater forward strides than Florida. This is particularly true of the Georgia Southern & Atlantic.

One of the most important facts that people in the south and the opportunities offered by the tributary to that line and because of the stevedore, the settler or the go far.

One of the great yields of corn, cotton, hay, and practically all the truck crops reach, the fig, many citrus fruits, and the like.

For life and recreation and adding is a most attractive feature.

Along the grasses and forage crops for an unusually favorable one for poultry raising. There are splendid at the lowest cost and market favorable.

Local and to outside points, gives truck raiser the best facilities for carrying the best facilities for distribution enables the truck or fruit to be transported to the north and to the north at the season giving best profits.

of the south and to outside territory and the growing local markets afford fine possibilities for many lines of manufacturing.

The Georgia Southern & Florida Railway Company co-operates with the people along its line for the best development of agricultural, horticultural and industrial interests.

There is room in this territory for many thousand additional families, and people from the outside are invited to take advantage of the opportunities presented.

If you are interested write either of the undersigned and state kind of location desired.

M. V. RICHARDS, Land and Industrial Agent,
Washington, D. C.

C. W. FITCH, Agent, Macon, Georgia.

CHAS. DAVIES, Traveling Immigration Agent,
16 Hogan Street, Jacksonville, Florida.

Wild West Shows Have Nothing On The Shriners' Convention



Photo by Price.

Have a look at these scenes: On the left, two Shriners riding down Peachtree on two donkeys; on the right, a group of Blackfeet Indians from Glacier Park, brought to Atlanta over the Great Northern railway by Algeria temple, Helena, Mont. A brave is handing the pea cipe upon a palace squaw.

Hundreds of Shriners Visit Grave Of Jack Wilson at West View

Among the thousands of visiting Shriners many knew and loved the late Jack Wilson, whose death occurred some two years ago and whose funeral took place at midnight with impressive Masonic ceremonies. Jack Wilson was one of the most lovable of men. His heart was as tender as that of a woman. He was the life of any gathering, and he had friends from California to Maine. He never missed a Shrine convention. There was a note of sadness among many when it was recalled that he was no more. Many wanted to visit his grave and pay their last respects.

When E. P. McBurney, president of the West View Cemetery company, learned this he issued an order that any Shriner who so desired could go in the cemetery in automobiles. Hundreds availed themselves of the opportunity.

Petition in Bankruptcy.

A voluntary petition in bankruptcy was filed with Deputy Clerk Fred Beers, of the United States court, yesterday, by Joseph Lester, of Atlanta, trading as the Joe Tailoring company, 116-118 Decatur street. The petitioner shows liabilities amounting to \$2,117.15, with assets aggregating \$701.74.

Loving Hands Place Flowers On Henry Grady's Monument

Those who chanced to look up as they passed the Henry Grady monument yesterday afternoon noticed that in the folds of arms of the bronze figure was a bouquet showering bright-colored roses and carnations. An Atlanta woman, Mrs. Henry Hunter Smith, who was driving by the monument, her horses scarcely able to press their way through the surging crowd, looked and, seeing the majestic figure of her departed friend, who was the new south's great prophet, she

noted that no colors, no flags fluttered there. None would have been prouder of him in his career of progress than he, reflected Mrs. Smith, who had been one of Atlanta's and Georgia's Henry Grady, as Atlanta's "first citizen" welcomed the first large conventions here after the war.

Going to the florist's she selected a bouquet of his favorite flowers. Her carriage again appeared at the base of the monument, and, though an invalid, she reached herself, with the flowers, the folded arms of the prophetic figure, and placed them there.

CAPT. WEST DISMISSED FROM MARINE CORPS

Seattle, Wash., May 11.—Captain Ernest West, United States marine corps, was formally dismissed from the service yesterday at the Puget Sound navy yard on receipt of orders from the secretary of the navy.

Captain West served the service from Georgia. On a recent visit to Atlanta, Captain West was arrested on a charge of assaulting his wife's mother.

Savings Talks



Plain, old-fashioned Thrift is the best solution of how to live up to modern standards under modern conditions.

A Savings Account in this Bank is a financial bracer—test it.

100% Safety

4% Central Bank & Trust Corporation
ON SAVINGS
CANDLER BUILDING, ATLANTA
BRANCH BANK CORNER MITCHELL & FORSYTH STS.

SOUTH'S LITERARY FORUM

The Call of the South
GRAND BLDG. ATLANTA, GA.

Chamberlin-Johnson-DuBose Company

ATLANTA NEW YORK PARIS

With the rest of Atlanta and, seemingly, with a good part of the whole country, we will be watching the great parade this morning so

The Store Will Open at 1 O'Clock

Another Welcome Arrival—A Select Band of
Twenty-five \$30 and \$35 Evening Dresses So Bought That They Are Marked **\$19.75**

An Atlanta woman writes an out-of-town friend:

"When in Atlanta shop at Chamberlin-Johnson-DuBose Co.'s."

The buyer's return from New York is marked by the arrival of twenty-five exquisitely dainty evening dresses to sell at \$19.75, instead of the \$30.00 and \$35.00 that they are worth. They are of shadow lace or net combined with taffeta over chiffon.

The taffeta is usually confined to puffs, panniers or girldes—and most effectively!

Bodices are all lace or all net, with big shawl-like sleeves—and the wide crushed girdles are finished with corsage bouquets.

\$30.00 and \$35.00 dresses in every respect—materials used and styles. Choose from pink, light blue, mals and Nile—when the store opens at 1 o'clock.

Open Season for Bathers at Piedmont Park Lake
We are READY with the Bathing Suits and Accessories

Perhaps the first thing that you will note will be the great variety of bathing suits we are showing. We have made the stock as complete as we could.

Prices begin at \$2.25 for a brilliant suit of never-fading color and go gradually to \$13.75 for the novel silk suits.

The styles are charming. Suits this season with panners and in draped effects; waists are modified after the prevailing fashions, with kimono sleeves or raglan sleeves; a contrasting touch of color comes in the trimmings—often girdles are of Roman striped silks, colorful folds and buttons add to the effect.

Bathing Shoes, 25c to \$2.25; 25c and 50c for simple canvas sandals, in black or white; then come the saten pumps and boots with ribbon laces, in navy, green, red and black; these \$1.00, \$1.50 to \$2.25.

Caps, 25c to \$2.25, in numerous styles, simple little affairs of gingham, satens, divers' rubber-lined caps, fancy all-rubber caps in colors, novel silk and satin caps in floral designs and Roman stripes, with ruffles and fancy bows.

It will be easy to get your bathing outfit here!

Breakfast in the Tea Room Shriners' Week

Through Shrine Week breakfast will be served in the Tea Room from 8:30 to 9:30—excepting today, when the store opens at 1 o'clock.

Also we have arranged space for serving Quick Order Luncheons, this in addition to the usual luncheon service that begins at 11 o'clock.

Visit Our New Talking Machine Department. Victor Talking Machines and Records, Sonora Phonographs and French Records

Chamberlin-Johnson-DuBose Company

FER ev'ry down in this life thar's a up. It's when the worl's the bleak-est an' barest, thet th' simmon's th' sweetest an' th' pos-sum's th' fattest.

Velvet Joe

VELVET, the Smoothest Smoking Tobacco, consoles us in the "downs" and makes the "ups" more joyful. Full weight 2 oz. tins, 10c. Coupons of value with Velv.

Owners and Operators of the
New York & American
Dental Office

28% and 32% Peachtree Street, Over Beale Temple.
It would be difficult to find more conscientious and efficient dentists anywhere. They are thorough with their work and easy with their patients.
Lady attendant. Phone Ivy 1217.

Gold Crowns \$3, Bridge Work \$4, Set of Teeth \$5

Here's Chance for Somebody To Get the Goat of Houston

Ocean temple, of St. Paul, once owned a goat. That goat is now in Atlanta, but no longer is it with Ocean temple. Nor is it any longer an ordinary goat, but one with a mystery and still more envy.

The Ocean goat was taken on the pilgrimage to Panama some years ago by the St. Paul temple. It is rumored that a bet arose over stealing the goat. Anyway, Lil Artha, as it was called, disappeared quite mysteriously and later discovered disclosed that the goat was in possession of Hella temple, of Dallas.

Lil Artha was destined to become popular. El Mino patrol at Houston stole him next, and then Minneapolis borrowed him. Oklahoma City spirited him away from Minneapolis, and then Houston secured him a second time. So, Bill is in Atlanta under watchful eyes. Ocean temple says, "We'll get him yet." But, will they? The El Mino patrol occupies the entire eleventh floor of the Hotel Anley. They have with them the largest dog of Texas in the world, which is 10000 feet, at exercise Monday the patrol conferred a special degree upon the governor and the mayor and chief of police of Atlanta.

Bands From Many Temples Serenade The Constitution

The typewriter that writes this story is clicking to the tune of "Dixie," with which the band of Antioch temple, of Dayton, Ohio, is serenading The Constitution.

It is press time now, and all day long The Constitution staff has been afforded the unusual pleasure of listening amid concord of sweet sounds drifting through the windows from the serenading bands of the visiting Shriners.

Numerous bands and patrols of the leading visiting temples marched to the front of The Constitution office Monday, morning and afternoon, and gave concerts.

Included among them were two bugle corps and a bagpipe collection. The Constitution has given a cordial wel-

come to all visitors within our gates, and many took advantage of the opportunity to use the paper's facilities. The "Constitution" building was a mecca throughout the day and night for Shriners seeking information and news of their home territory.

POLICE KEPT BUSY BY ROBBERY CASES

Pickpockets and Snatch-Thieves on Hand, but Their Harvest Is Small—Shriner Makes Capture.

A wave of crime swept over the city of Atlanta last night, when professional crooks got busy. Captain Murphy, a negro, giving his address as No. 471 Peachtree street, was caught at Five Points by E. A. Spratlin, of 123 Rochester street, seizing his hand in his hip-pocket to get his purse. Spratlin turned the alleged thief over to Officers Lanester and Bisher.

Shriner Makes Capture. An alleged snatch thief, Ed Rachael, colored, tried to grab a lady's pocket-book at Five Points. A Shriner visiting, the former chief of police of Commerce, Ga., knocked the man down, and turned him over to Detectives Garner and Butler. Rachael gave his address as No. 24 Port street.

A man named Crawford reported to the officers that he had caught a nice-dressed white man at Five Points with his hand in his hip-pocket, on his purse, and that the man got his purse out, but that he caught him, and when the thief returned his money, he let him go.

Officers Lanester, while patrolling his beat within two blocks of Five Points, saw a negro trying to drag a white man into the Express company's alley, near Central avenue. He made a break for the negro, who retreated into a room, and ran into the rear of a beer saloon on Decatur street.

Boy Is Arrested. Officers Sumner and Dodd caught a white boy, 14 years old, who, it is charged, had broken into Paine's beer saloon at 37 Central avenue. The youth gave his name as also Kewitzky, of 10 King street. The officers state that he had stolen beer from the front door saloon, and had drunk the contents of four bottles of beer.

15-3 Thompson's alley was called out by the officers. The boy was found, but he had snatched a purse from one of the officers. The boy was taken to the police station, where he was going home out of the street. The negro was arrested at 1100 Peachtree street by Plain Clothesmen Pittman, Watson and Kilpatrick.

ANTI-KAMNIA SALVE
Cure Skin Troubles.

KEEP COOL
While the Sun Shines Hot
Wear **SUITS** Made From
Priestley's
"Cravenette" English Mohairs
REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.
THE COOLEST MEN'S SUITS EVER MADE FOR SUMMER
COOL COMFORTABLE DRESSY BUT NOT CONSPICUOUS
Require Pressing Seldom Rain Will Not Spot nor Wrinkle Them
NO LAUNDERING NECESSARY, as with some of the cheaper Summer Suits, which adds so much to their cost before the summer is over.
Many beautiful styles and colorings are to be had in Priestley's "Cravenette" English Mohairs which are identical with those being shown by the Merchant Tailors of the West End of London.
FOR SALE BY LEADING CLOTHIERS

COTTON

Dixie Planters Are Billionaires When the Cotton is Baled In the Great Empire State Gins

(The figures given below are taken from authentic records of the Bureau of Census, Washington, D. C.)

The south's cotton crop, during the harvest year ending August 31, 1913, brought to the planters of Dixie nearly a billion dollars. To be exact, the total baleage, at 12 cents a pound, placed at the disposal of the cotton raisers the sum of \$821,779,130.16.

When one considers that the larger portion of all of the cotton grown in the south, totaling 16,225,734 bales, is raised right here in Georgia the title of "King Cotton" is easily understandable.

Cotton to Georgia means more than wheat to Kansas or tobacco to Kentucky. The crop in this vicinity is one of the most valuable assets to the country. When the

cordingly, set aside a small plot of ground for the experiment. Five years later Samuel Auspurg, a Swiss immigrant, shipped an shipment of cotton across the Atlantic to Europe. This was the first transatlantic shipment of American-grown cotton, and Georgia thus has the honor of being the founder of the great export cotton business of the United States.

Old Records on File. Many years passed before cotton became of any importance to Georgia commercially. It was not until 1793, more than half a century after Nutter had planted his first crop, which throws light upon the history of cotton in the manufacture of cotton.

Five years after the date of this appeal on behalf of the cotton planter, the day for such appeals was over. The fate of cotton in the southern

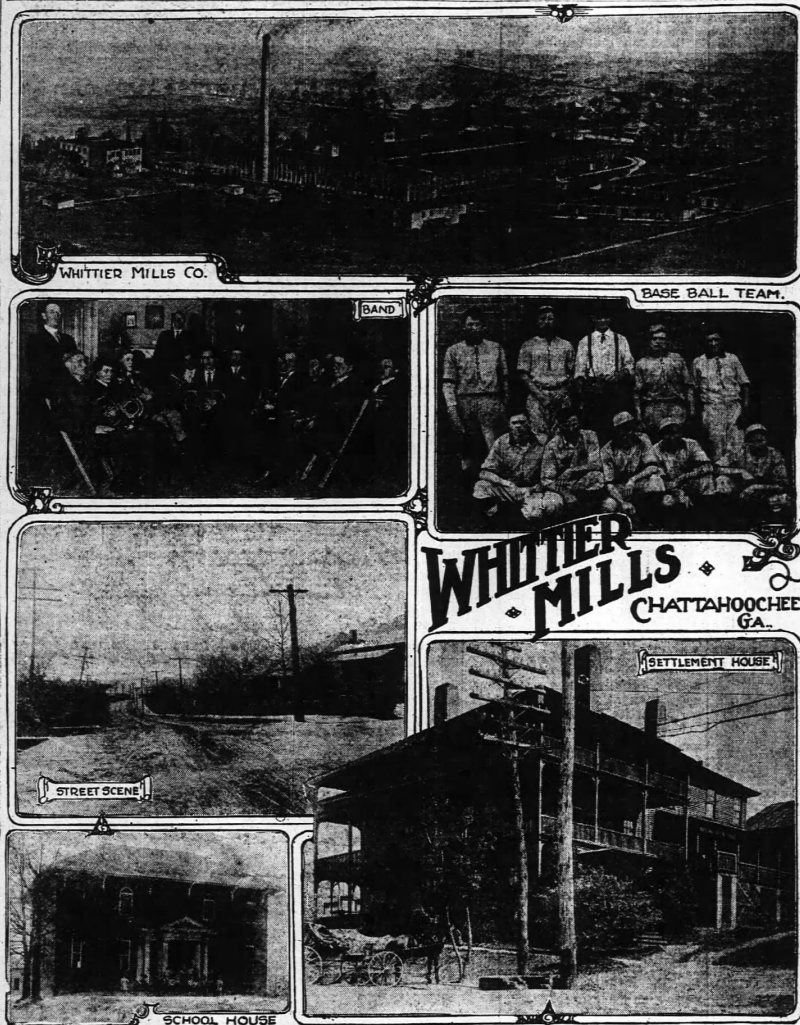
to the production of cotton, and, as any industry revolved so great an impetus as did that of cotton from the invention of the gin. In the year following the invention, cotton exports multiplied in value nearly four times. In two years they increased from 140,000 to 340,000 pounds. Radical improvements were made in the gin, and for the next twenty years the cotton planters of Georgia had things practically their own way. Foreign mills eagerly demanded the cotton, and the planter was growing prosperous beyond his wildest dream.

No Competition. In these golden days for the old time planter, competition was unknown. He had six months in which to market his crop. Each planter was his own transportation agent. When the cotton was ready for market, and the farmer likewise altogether ready to take it, the cotton was loaded on ox wagons. In those it was hauled over primitive roads to the nearest market town, which was many days' ride on horseback. The planter, not having as yet been successfully supplied for navigation, and the boats were floated down the stream to the ocean, whence the cotton made its next voyage to the markets of Europe.

The cotton gin all this was changed. Competition had entered the field. The cotton producing section had extended westward to Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana. Transportation became a question of vital importance. The successful marketing of the crop became largely dependent upon the time required to get it to market.

Two Important Saws. Up to this time Savannah and Charleston had been the chief cotton ports. The new route from the interior to New Orleans with its Mississippi river and Mobile with its Mobile river. The Georgia cotton fields were no longer removed from their nearest Some closer connection must be affected or their most inevitable give place

In the march of competition to the western ports with immediate river connections. At this point came the invention of the steam engine. Once more the problem of the Georgia cotton grower was solved. The day the railroad had come and come to stay. The first railroad built in Georgia was the South Carolina and Georgia, which connected Augusta, then the capital of the state and one of the most important cotton centers, with Charleston. The eager were the people for this road that public and private capital was generously subscribed and the road became the first big American railroad enterprise.



TEACHING GEORGIANS TO GRADE COTTON AT UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA.

southern cotton crop is "off," as it is called, the entire nation suffers. This was recently pointed out graphically by a visitor to Atlanta from Manchester, England, who related how, when the southern cotton crop fell off several years ago, the people of the mill towns of England were on the verge of famine. When the first bales of Georgia cotton reached Liverpool the following year the mill workers gathered on the docks and prayed and sang hymns of thanksgiving.

Despite the recent attempts of experimenters to rival Georgia cotton on Egyptian lands no one has as yet produced the grade of cotton which grows so well on Georgia's sandy lands.

Imports of Cotton. Practically the entire quantity of cotton consumed in the United States is produced in the country, the imports being a negligible quantity.

Nearly all of the cotton imported is produced in Egypt, 12,575 bales, or 25.5 per cent of the total, being of the origin. The cotton is largely used for manufacturing and in the manufacture of thread, goods, and machine lace. Chinese cotton was next in importance as regards quantity imported during the year, the amount being 11,441 bales, while Peruvian cotton, which, on account of its texture and appearance, is used for mixing with wool in the manufacture of woollen goods, ranking third, with 10,737 bales, and Indian cotton fourth, with 4,373 bales. Small quantities of cotton were also imported from a number of other countries, among which are Mexico,

states was determined: Bill Whitney had given the cotton gin to the world.

Cotton an Old Crop. For untold ages cotton has been raised in countries of the old world, particularly in India and Egypt. But the great drawback to its becoming of any great importance commercially was the difficulty of separating the seed from the lint. The labor of two years was required to separate seed and lint in one bale of cotton. Now the problem was solved in the new world. The work of two years could be accomplished by the cotton gin in five months.

Never in the history of the world had the foundation of the new colony. Nutter came from Chelsea, England. He believed that the soil and climate of the new colony would be favorable

History of Cotton. It is superfluous to tell anybody in this state that cotton is king, or by what taken this king of commerce has

earned and holds his right to the title. It is in the crop of all crops, the money crop, the crop by which the prosperity of commerce, of the merchant, of the mechanic, the architect, as well as the farmer, is governed eventually. The yield of cotton is the one prime factor on which the very life of the country depends.

The history of Georgia and the history of American cotton are inseparable. They have gone hand in hand since the earliest date of the settlement of this last of the thirteen colonies.

First Crop in 1734. To Philip Nutter belongs the honor of being the first to plant cotton in the state of Georgia. His first crop was grown in 1734, the year after Governor Oglethorpe, with his band of 116 English and German settlers, had

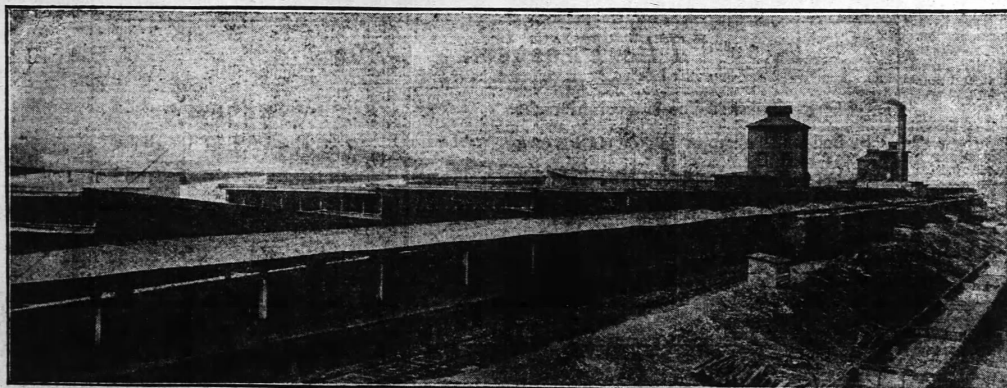
E. S. EHNEY & COMPANY
Cotton
Rooms 704 and 705 Austell Bldg.
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

ATLANTIC COMPRESS CO.

GENERAL OFFICES
ELECTRIC AND GAS BUILDING
ATLANTA, GA.

Compresses at—

Albany, Ga.
Americus, Ga.
Athens, Ga.
Augusta, Ga.
Columbus, Ga.
Cordele, Ga.
Dawson, Ga.
Fitzgerald, Ga.
Macon, Ga.
Millen, Ga.



Atlanta Plant—Storage Capacity, 30,000 Bales; Daily Compressing Capacity, 4,000 Bales

Compresses at—

Savannah, Ga.
Thomasville, Ga.
Toccoa, Ga.
Anniston, Ala.
Dothan, Ala.
Eufaula, Ala.
Montgomery, Ala.
Opelika, Ala.
Troy, Ala.
Pensacola, Fla.

COBB COUNTY

COME TO COBB COUNTY AND LIVE

MARIETTA GROWS
WITH GEORGIA; CITY
NOW METROPOLIS

Many Business Enterprises
Established in Popular
Center During Last Five
Years — Most Healthy
Locality.

Marietta has been called the "Gem City" of Georgia, and the setting is worthy of the jewel. Its fertility of location is equalled only by the steady improvement of all the elements which combine to make it a most perfect place. The gifts of nature have there been wedded to the work of man until the best and most beautiful city of its size that adorns while it enriches, the broad belt of the high and health-giving Piedmont escarpment, has arisen to stimulate the pride of Cobb, the banner county, and heighten the glory of Georgia, the "Empire State" of the South, the most wonderfully advancing section of the globe. Time out of mind this wonderfully growing city has been the scene of the most successful winter resort. Long before the woods of hamlet and its swarming throngs of people living by the sea no less than the deserts of the lake country have looked upon Marietta as a mecca which gave back the roses of health and set once more the tired body to the tune of the great life.

It grew in people it grew in fame and commerce and manufactures and education, power, and splendid churches and railroads and a public commanding importance. It is a city of agricultural products, the variety of which the south can boast no richer. The marvelous march of Marietta on the high road of progress has been made almost in the shadow of historic Kennesaw mountains, and has been as instructive and constructive as the march of General Sherman. It is around it instead of over it, that the "vanguard" of the great future is passing. The graves of 10,000 Federal soldiers in the Confederate cemetery—both most interesting points at Marietta.

Marietta has already begun doubling her population, and it is going to keep up the good work last year. In the coming year, over 4,000 people, but there were nearly 10,000 in the entire district. Cobb Marietta has not less than 9,000 people within her limits, and the population of the whole district will foot up to 25,000. She is expanding in all directions, and the not only Marietta, but the entire county, is homes would be credit to a metropolis. Marietta is the center of several of the most famous mills of the south. Her industries now embrace capital estimated at several million dollars. Her citizens are progressive and the future is being taken care of in the most conservative manner.

Marietta is one of the fastest growing cities of Georgia, and is destined to become one of its most progressive communities within the very near future.

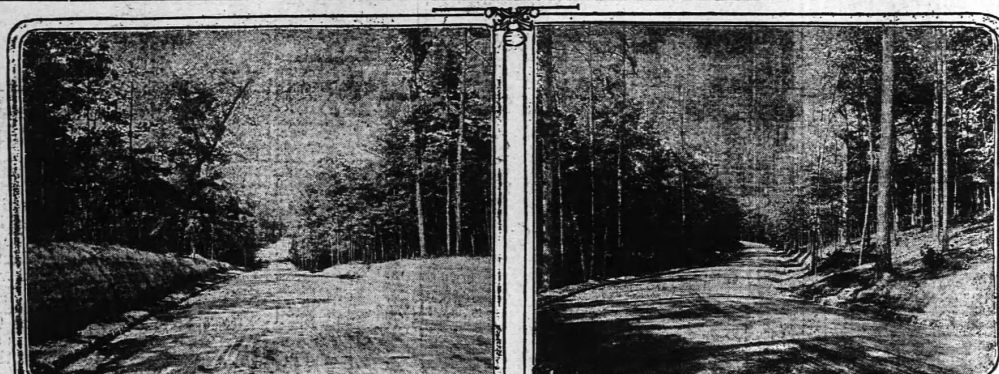
PROVING HER WORTH.

W. W. Clark & Co., bankers, Philadelphia, see the vast possibilities of the International Agricultural corporation and the opportunities offered in the south and proved their faith by investing \$25,000,000.

The eyes of the financial world are turned toward the southland and she is proving her worth.

COTTON MILLS WERE BUSY.

In 1911 the cotton mills of the south used over 19 per cent of the cotton crop while the other mills in the United States used 16 per cent.



THE KIND OF ROADS WE BUILD IN COBB COUNTY.

ALFALFA GROWING
NOW ESTABLISHED
THROUGHOUT STATE

Growing of Succulent Feed
For Cattle Has Been Rapidly
Pushed During Last
Five Years.

Until three years ago a crop of alfalfa in Georgia was as strange a sight as a one-armed power hanger with the lives.

The new sight of countless acres of the succulent herbage is common. It has proven a success upon the soil of Georgia as has no other vegetable importation in the last decade.

Planters are more and more turning to alfalfa for their green, all-the-year-round soil feed. It has been proven that the new green feed will produce more milk and add more flesh to market cattle than any other known feed which costs the same to produce.

Alfalfa has been grown for years in the state, in a limited way, under the name of "mucosa." Throughout the west alfalfa is praised as a money-producer, but after experimenting in Georgia the Kansas or Nebraska farmer, who is satisfied with his two or three cuttings per year from his field, will with difficulty believe even the conservative facts about alfalfa growing in Georgia.

Three Cuttings. The western farmer will work in durably the first year to secure a crop of alfalfa, and then he will cut it three times a year. The Georgia farmer will at least get three to four cuttings from his alfalfa the first year, and it is not unusual to get two or three cuttings within six weeks of the first cutting. The Georgia farmer will harvest from five to eight cuttings per annum—a ton to a ton and a half per acre per cutting—profit he gets his stand.

Georgia growers estimate the total cost of producing a ton at from \$2.50 to \$3.00, which includes the cost of seed, fertilizer, and labor. The net profit of from \$6.00 to \$10.00. With a yield of from five to twelve tons per acre, the profit is easily calculated.

Marietta Is One of the
Best Manufacturing Points
In the State of Georgia

Diversified Interest in Cobb
County Center Embraces
All Lines of Industrial En-
deavor.

Marietta is one of the best manufacturing points for its size in the south the country. One of the largest and most successful chair factories in the south is the Brumby Chair Company, of this city.

Another big plant in this line is the Marietta Chair Company, which, while not manufacturing chairs, is doing a complete assortment of bedroom, parlor and library chairs.

The big Marietta knitting mills is one of the best in the country. It is engaged exclusively in the manufacture of men's half-hose. Here 10,000 pairs of popular-priced seamless, medium or half-hose are produced a day. The very best automatic machinery for knitting, dyeing and finishing are used. The promoters of this great industry are Cobb county men, with local capital. Worthy native people are employed. About a dozen years ago this mill was started in a small way. It began to grow at once. It has continued to grow, until today the product is known and sold in about forty states of the nation. California, Ohio, Texas and Iowa are leading users of the Radiant hose. The pay roll has reached as high as \$45,000 a year, and the equipment has recently been increased.

The Glover Machine Works, at Marietta, have for many years been building locomotives and a fine line of hoisting engines. This plant is thoroughly modern, being equipped with the best machinery of the latest pattern mills in the south at Marietta. The work done includes the manufacture of high-grade wrapping paper, machine-finished and super-slender book paper, a very fine grade of boxboard paper, and there is the Marietta Ice Company, with a capacity of 35 tons a day. It is owned and operated by a former hunting mayor of the town, H. P. Doherty, in addition to supplying the local trade, this plant supplies all of the towns along the I. & N. R. R. and the Marietta area.

Two Good Banks. Marietta has two splendid banks. The First National Bank has a capital of \$100,000 and a surplus of \$15,000. The Marietta Trust and Banking Company has a capital of \$10,000 and a surplus of \$12,000.

Marietta is noted for that kind of wise public spirit and substantial enterprise which is the basis for the future. Many illustrations might be given of the leadership in this solidly-revealing city to put up modern, lasting structures, both for the transaction of private and public business. Two most noteworthy instances are here given.

The postoffice building is one of the handsomest structures of its size in the country. It cost about \$40,000. The front is not only impressive but truly imposing in its massive symmetry. And the rear of the splendid pile is in keeping. The whole arrangement is a model of modern convenience. There are three city mail carriers, and eight rural free delivery routes starting from the city. The courthouse is of Georgia marble and would, indeed, adorn a central square in any great city of the world. It stands on the central square, just off the park, and is the first grand object which attracts the admiring gaze of the visitor as he alights from the limousine. Built with white marble, both within and without, it is one of the most beautiful and commanding edifices designed for a day, but for all time and all seasons as a temple of justice should be.

The religious tone of Marietta is very evidenced as fully exemplified in the beautiful houses of worship. The Methodist, Presbyterian, Episcopalian, Baptist and Catholic all have excellent church edifices. Most of these buildings are striking in their modern air and architectural beauty. The paragon, as a rule, are fine edifices, and the ministers in Marietta are noted for their high order of education and culture.

The Clarke library is among the best features of this intelligent and refined community. It is kept up by regular subscription. It owns an elegant, modern building, located on Church street. It is free to the public under modern building rules. It has over 7,000 volumes of good books.

BATTLE OF ATLANTA
CAN BE SEEN HERE

To fully understand the Battle of Atlanta one must visit the Cyclorama of the Battle of Atlanta, at Grant Park, a production costing over \$45,000, and the only one in existence.

After reorganizing commands on a permanent basis, General Sherman prepared a movement to cut the railroad to the west and south of Atlanta. The army of the Tennessee, now commanded by General O. O. Howard, occupied the extreme extreme right around the city toward the south. Point to point a large force of confederates strongly entrenched, where from 115 numbers engaged, of Sherman's march to the south.

After the battle of Ezra church there was about a month's delay, mostly of cavalry, when the army took up its march with the object of striking the Central railroad at Jonesboro. On July 31 General Howard encountered and engaged a strongly entrenched force about two miles from Jonesboro, and the next morning, August 1, the whole force was moved to the front of the confederates and the day was spent in fighting. The army of the Tennessee, now commanded by General Sherman, encountered a large force of confederates strongly entrenched, where from 115 numbers engaged, of Sherman's march to the south.

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Make Cobb
County Prove
Her Own
Story



MOULTRIE M. SESSIONS, Pres.

6% and 7%
SURE

WHEN you purchase on a first mortgage on improved Georgia property, we save you eliminate as much risk as is usually incurred, and you receive, regularly, from 6 to 7 per cent.

WE DO BUSINESS
ALL OVER GEORGIA

OUR property appraisals are the work of expert appraisers who save you eliminate as much risk as is usually incurred, and you receive, regularly, from 6 to 7 per cent.

WE BELIEVE THAT WE CAN OVERSEE YOU OF THE DESIRABILITY OF OUR OFFERINGS AS SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS.

Sessions Loan
& Trust Co.
MARIETTA, GA.



IMPORTED STOCK BEING PUSHED.

Georgia as a livestock-raising and cattle-breeding state is rapidly forging to the foreground. It has not been so many years since that the state was mostly known for its cotton producing territory. Already there is a movement on foot to out the large and at best but mediumly productive plantations into smaller tracts of land as well as a definitely better live stock among the farmers of the commonwealth.

One of the features of Georgia's step forward in cattle raising is the purchase, within the past three months, of an immense tract of land in north Georgia by Texas interests who have

already placed thousands of yards of barbed wire fence around their all but endless acres, in which they will introduce an extensive cattle ranch. The hills will furnish green feed nearly all the year around and the country is still in its native state to such an extent that regular "wild west cowboys" will be used to handle the herds.

Of the better class of cattle being shown about the state to stock fanciers at the present time is the internationally known bull "Point Comfort," a registered Hereford, owned by J. B. Davis & Co., of Jackson, Miss. This bull is being used to produce blooded stock on several of the best known breeding farms in this section of the southland.

BRUMBY GARAGE

We Have and Always Will Have

THE BEST EQUIPPED AND UP-TO-THE-MINUTE

GARAGE

IN ALL NORTH GEORGIA

SIX YEARS OLD

Phone 345

J. R. BRUMBY, Jr.

Church Street

Marietta, Ga.

AUSTELL, GA.

Greetings to Shriners



LOCATED eighteen miles west of Atlanta on two divisions of the Southern Railway Company, with greatest passenger and freight facilities in the South. Admirably adapted for manufacturing industries, with cheap electric power, and not excelled in the United States for health and its great Lithia mineral waters. An ideal summer and winter home. No mosquitoes, and cool enough for blankets in summer. Come to Austell and be convinced. A welcome awaits you. Government statistics make Cobb County, where Austell is located, second healthiest in the United States. Further information gladly furnished by Chas. J. Shelverton, Mayor, Austell, Ga.

HOTELS

RESTAURANTS ARE THE BOAST OF STATE; SERVICE IS MOTTO

Atlanta Food Places Are Market Places for Season's Delicacies as Well as Standard Dishes.

By J. M. Williams.

In both number and excellence of service, Atlanta restaurants and cafes lead the south. The average diner expects that whether one wants a light lunch, a course of "steak and kidney" or a course dinner costing many dollars, he may find it in the city. From and he can rest assured that no matter what the limitations of his appetite and pocketbook, he will be well satisfied.

Service is the paramount feature of the daily lunch stands, the short order restaurants and the kiddie cafes. At any of the places the patron may rest assured that he will get his money's worth both in service and food.

Atlanta's location is a peculiar blessing as far as securing the best foods of the south and the north. The mild climate and unusually fine soil of Georgia make it possible to grow crops of vegetables and other food stuffs from the autumn to the spring. The local markets are always filled with the choicest garden truck. For the few weeks of the winter season the local vegetables are not obtainable, the produce men rely upon Florida. Atlanta's proximity to the "land of flowers" results in this city obtaining the very best that their markets afford, and shipments here are received so quickly that green goods of every variety are fresh and unswelled on their arrival. There is a great difference between Florida vegetables on the local markets compared with their condition when placed on sale in the cities of the north and east.

Sea Foods are Popular.

During the seasons of the year when oysters and other sea foods are used, Atlanta is given the very pick of the Mobile, Pensacola and New Orleans markets. Fish and oysters taken from the water on one afternoon are delivered to the home markets at an early hour the following morning, thus placing Atlanta restaurant keepers on the same basis with those of the season cities.

So far as poultry and game are concerned, a great portion of the supply is furnished within a radius of a few miles of Fulton county, and such other as are secured come from the big poultry and stock farms of Tennessee. Tennessee chickens, ducks, eggs, sausage and butter are famous throughout the north and the east and a good portion of the supply for the local markets which is not raised in Georgia comes from the Volunteer state.

The supply of food is of course the main thing when restaurants and cafes are considered, and not only is the very best things in this line furnished by local caterers, but the very best of service is maintained at all times.

Small Restaurants Keep Busy.

In the first place the smaller restaurants in the business district are at-

LOCAL FURNITURE FACTORIES SHIP GOODS IN CAR LOTS

Atlanta-Made Goods Are Known in Sixteen of the Southern States as a Standard Product of the Gate City.

In the production of furniture Atlanta stands high in the list of American cities. She leads all places of about the same size and population, with the possible exception of a few "furniture towns" in Michigan. The output of the local factories finds its way to all parts of the country.

Until a short time ago the majority of people residing in Atlanta were ignorant of the fact that right in this city was a plant which had few peers in this country in the manufacture of mission furniture and the output of this firm is to be found in the dining rooms of many homes far from this city.

Interesting Industry.

One of the most interesting sides of furniture building in this city is to be found in an establishment, the like of which is found in not more than a few cities. This firm occupies unassuming quarters in the heart of the business district, but in back of the front wall is one of the busiest places in the city.

Speaking of this firm, a leader of one of the commercial bodies of Atlanta said:

"The growing tendency on the part of housekeepers to have furniture built to match the woodwork of their homes, has been the means of fostering in a surprising manner one of the most interesting, and yet the most unassuming, industries of this city. From rude sketches and drawings, thousands of which reach this firm every month, odd pieces of furniture are built to suit individual tastes and requirements.

"Furniture of all periods, even to the most remote, is built on short notice. Woodwork for new houses and the same material and in accordance with similar designs. Draperies and hangings are made to match upholstery for the home builder who seeks originality in his house.

"The extent of this plant finds its way to every section of the country and in the manufacture of this brand of household goods Atlanta enters in strong competition with the big furniture producing points of the north. The dealers of New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago and other large cities look to the south for quaint and delicate individual pieces. Cincinnati cannot boast of such an industry, and when the people of those places desire individual sets of furniture, Atlanta must be the one to provide them.

"In addition there are two or three other large furniture factories in Atlanta, besides the score or more of smaller firms, which turn out a fair amount of goods for Atlanta homes.

Baring Center Here.

The Atlanta man or woman, husband or wife, desiring to fit out a home according to his or her own tastes need not go beyond the borders of the city to purchase a distributing point for a large area and branches of every kind of furniture and other country are to be found here. All of Georgia's large sections of the south are served through this point, due to its accessibility by rail and water.



ATLANTA'S TERMINAL STATION

THIRTY-TWO YEARS' PROGRESS IN PRODUCTION.

Product	1880	1890	1900	1912
Factories.....	\$28,441,000	\$48,517,000	\$106,855,000	\$245,000,000
Farms.....	67,025,000	\$2,571,000	104,394,000	269,320,000
Forests.....	8,125,000	17,718,000	22,541,000	35,637,000
Mines.....	703,000	2,818,000	2,448,000	6,000,000

GRADY'S COTTON

What a royal plant it is! The world waits in attendance on its growth. The shower that falls whispering on its leaves is heard around the earth. The sun that shines upon it is tempered by the prayers of all people. The frost that chills it, and the dew that descends from the stars are noted, and the trespass of a little worm on its green leaf is more to England than the advance of the Russian army on her Asian outposts. It is gold from the instant it puts forth its tiny shoot. Its fiber is current in every bank; and when losing its fleece to the sun it floats a sunny banner that glorifies the field of the humble farmer. That man is marshaled under a flag that will compel the allegiance of the world and bring a subsidy from every nation on earth! It is the heritage that God gave to this people forever as their own, when He arched our skies, established our mountains, girt us about with the ocean, loosed the breezes, tempered the sunshine and measured the rain. Ours and our children's forever. As princely a talent as ever came from His hand to mortal stewardship.

SIGN POSTS POINT TO ATLANTA DURING NEXT THREE DECADES

Indications Are That City Will Have Unprecedented Influx of "Foreigners" and Great Boom Will Result.

By J. P. LITTON.

Manager Hotel Astor.

For many hundreds of years the highways of the civilized world have been dotted, wherever the roads crossed or forked, with finger posts, the pointing finger board bearing the name in large letters so that he who ran might read of the place to which the particular road so pointed led. These finger posts have been a wonderful effective agency in the development of the travel and commerce of the world.

The finger post at the crossroads has been the mute servant of millions upon millions. It has put places on the map, ever ready to lead to some city. Through centuries it has been the mark of the road that leads to Atlanta and all finger posts point to Atlanta.

In every city there is figuratively speaking a finger post. Not a bureau or some like organization. Not a mute like the finger post at the crossroads, but with the speaking voice to direct the traveler and direct him on his way. If your city has the hotels and the facilities for entertaining the traveler and visitor, then the pleased visitor who has found his way to your city is the sign post pointing to the city he has found in his travel. Figuratively speaking, the city that has the good hotels that has all the necessary facilities for caring for the large crowds attending the conventions, that has a reputation for its hospitality, all of which are in the nature of finger posts pointing to the city that is so talked about in a complimentary way by the visitor who has enjoyed its hospitality and by others who have heard what these visitors have said and passed the good word to the next traveler.

Another finger post is in the newspaper. Every time the name of a city is mentioned in a paper it is figuratively giving a directing point to that city.

It is a curious blow to any town when its landlards and newspapers fail to keep in touch with the refinements of modern inn keeping and news service. There are no two sign posts, which a town is judged more than these two. It may, indeed, be the credit of a city to have a more perfect device than these sign posts to make its city its size in America.

The newspapers of Atlanta, with their advance and "view" with which anything that looks bad for the people whom they serve, with their superb equipment and perfected service, are known wherever the traveling man or tourist goes.

Atlanta, however, may say Atlanta has more sign posts that serve to make her known than most places twice her size. Atlanta has the coming and the parting guest.

GOVERNOR BROWN MAKES HISTORY IN NOTED SPEECH

Words of Former State Executive Have Done Much to Wipe Out Sectional Feeling in United States.

By Former Governor Joseph M. Brown.

The "lost cause" has a memory; its last trumpet note has died away upon the air; its last tattoo has been its cannon, dismounted, no longer boom forth even the funeral minute guns. Its stars-crossed flag, sanctified by the blood of the loved and the brave, is cherished only as a relic of a past day, glorious to fame, but forevermore departed. The reality of its existence was like that of its life bark, the Alabama, which fearlessly went forth upon the world's broad ocean, cleaving a way to historic glory; but, finding among all the nations no friendly fleet to join her, at last, before the sun of her glory, went down beneath the stormy billows, carrying with her her power and her flag, until behind a name whose like the stars have never above burned, only the strife and woes of the past be buried. The tempest of blood which drenched our land has ceased; its sulphurous clouds have rolled away, and the beams of the sun of reconciliation and restored union are lighting the sky over mountain and dale. The echoes of the storm are fast being stilled in the ears of those who once invoked it; but yet, like the voice of thunder, they roll forth to the world the defiance of American manhood in whomsoever dare strike "the old flag" of "the land we love."

That turn the page, let War's dread name be buried with his dead; O'er every near let peaceful Fame be the only mantle spread; But let us never forget the hour The once blood-dripping sword, the banner of strife and of ruin which all-destroying years ago were swept with the thunder of cannon, the waving of banners, and all the "gorgeous paroxysm of war," amid the craggy mountains, and forest-covered hills and valleys, and by the rushing rivers of north Georgia, high in the Temple of Fame glitter the names of Chickamauga, Battle Creek, Atlanta, Kenesaw Mountain and Atlanta, and of the heroes who, around them, fought for their union, their cause and their flag. Suffice it, let us presume not to judge; Suffice it, it is that over two hundred thousand men, upon these fields of battle, bared their heads to sustain their convictions, and eighty-eight thousand shed their blood in defense of their country.

The long struggle is ended, the wall of proud triumph is over; the cypress has framed the colors of the vanquished, and the laurel has crowned the victor's brow.

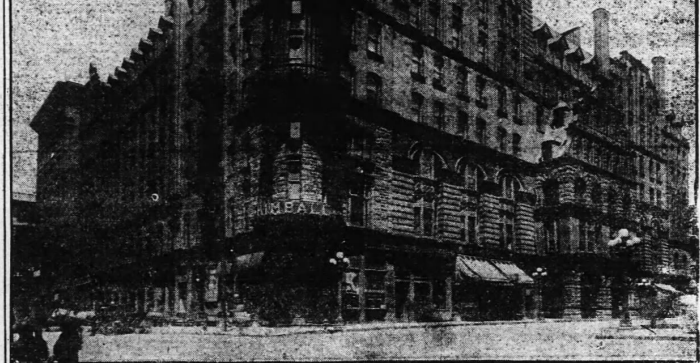
KIMBALL HOUSE

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Our Restaurant is one of the best and the prices are most reasonable. We maintain a strictly high class a la Carte service.

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BUILDING

Group of Atlanta's Magnificent Buildings

FACTS SHOW THAT ATLANTA RANKS WELL UP IN BUILDINGS

Census of 1910 Places City
in First Fifty Communities
in Regard to Progress in
Structural Work.

The 1910 census discloses the fact that there are fifty cities in the United States which boast of a population of over one hundred thousand, each hav-

ing its legends as to the first house erected, the birth of the first white child, the old log schoolhouse, which also served as a church. With few exceptions, the early traditions of all cities are quite similar; every city had to have a beginning—some were planned as cities, others were never really planned at all—they just grew up anyhow.

All cities of the latter class pass through certain various stages of development; as a small community, nobody takes any particular interest in improvement, each man develops his property in his own way. A few progressive men conceive the idea of incorporating the town—here local politics is born and never dies—it seems to be immortal.

The town is incorporated; some of the best citizens think it was a foolish move, as the town is too small; very few have any confidence in it, but it continues to grow; new stores are

erected, the postoffice is enlarged, finally a bank is established; real estate is worth double what it was a few years ago; the railroad builds a new depot; a stranger comes to town, and after spending a few days looking over the town and discussing its possibilities, buys a corner lot and erects a three-story hotel.

New Building Is Started.
The town council, after much deliberation and in the face of considerable opposition, decides to lay a brick sidewalk from the railway station through the principal street of the town; the town marshal is put in charge of the work to see that it is scientifically done—the town now has a population of about five hundred.

It is rumored that another railroad is to go through the town, and that a party of surveyors are already surveying the route; a great many good citizens are opposed to another railroad; others are offering it inducements and free right-of-way—but the railroad comes, and others follow; with these come factories, warehouses and many other branches of industry and development; the town has grown until it boasts a population of five thousand.

The time has now arrived when certain improvements must be started; sewers, sidewalks, etc. must be built; the town is face to face with a serious question—is it destined to become a great city, or is it now as large as it will ever be? Nobody knows—equally competent judges differ widely as to the future of the town.

Those upon whom the burden of responsibility rests usually seek and find middle ground—few, indeed, at this critical stage conceive the idea of a

plan which would work either way, hence the serious municipal problems many cities have faced and are facing today.

Facing Responsibility.
But these early pioneers are not to be criticized—they did not know, and had no particular means of knowing. Present-day officials having every means of knowing are prone to seek the same middle ground occupied by the town council when Atlanta had a population of 5,000; the early settlers had not the means of knowing that the growth of Atlanta was inevitable; that it could have been located nowhere else—it had to be right where it is.

Each succeeding decade has made the building of the half-million city more difficult and expensive; past mistakes and shortsightedness more difficult to rectify; each succeeding administration failing to take the civic steps which should have been taken long ago.

Physically, Atlanta is not in so bad a condition as some of the pessimists suppose; there is considerable confusion in official circles, but such confusion had to come—it is perfectly natural that it should come. When the smoke and dust of present chaos clears away order will come, and with it the announcement of the birth of the new "City Beautiful."

The city needs many things, but the most crying need is a fixed plan of improvement; all other things will come in the natural course of events. Many mistakes have been made, and the new plan should be so made as to make the best of them for the present, and looking toward their gradual but complete correction.

Acceptance of Poor Streets.

One of Atlanta's most serious present day mistakes is the acceptance of poorly located, undeveloped streets, and doing grading and other developing which should have, by all means, been done by the owners of the land when the streets were laid out. The city should lose no time in creating a commission to accept or reject all new streets, being governed by certain fixed, hard and fast rules.

Of the most vital importance, however, is the adoption of certain fixed plans for the future development and remodeling of the city. Atlanta cannot be transformed into a city beautiful in a day, or in a year, or in ten years, but the city should have a definite plan and every foot of sewer, water pipe, curb and sidewalk laid in the future should be in conformity to that plan.

There are about twelve main arteries of travel or trunk roads leading into Atlanta from the countryside; these should be widened and permanently graded and paved first, and all intermediate streets made to conform to them.

Every citizen would soon become more or less familiar with these plans, especially in his own locality, and while a great many might at first think them absurd and seriously object to their execution the average citizen would soon become reconciled and accept them as a matter of course. One might go ten miles out of Chicago and stumble over a rock and be informed by a proud farmer that the rock is the center of Clark street.

Planning for Auto Traffic.
Far-sighted civic plans should be broad in their anticipation of great

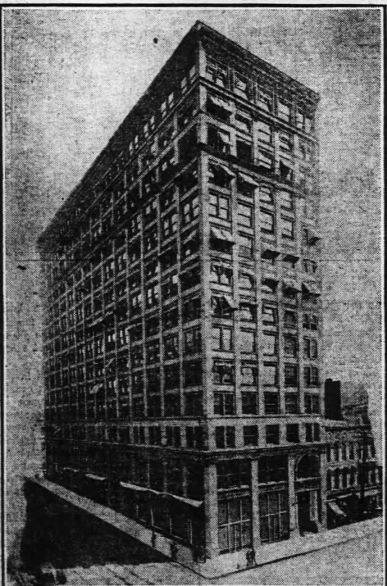
congestion of automobile traffic—this is a serious matter and the sooner cities acquire parking spaces in the heart of the business districts the better the ends of municipal economy will be conserved.

The automobile has practically revolutionized road building and the method of road repairing, and it is folly to attempt to build or maintain roads under the old system.

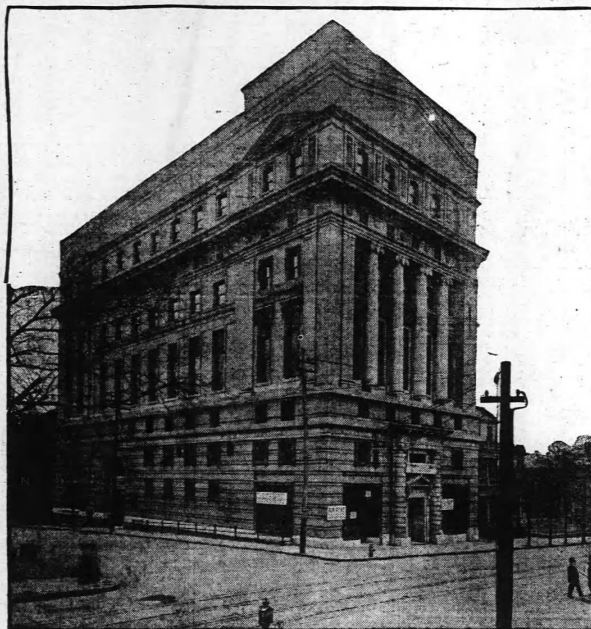
(In New York state one man with a horse and cart maintains seven miles of country road.)



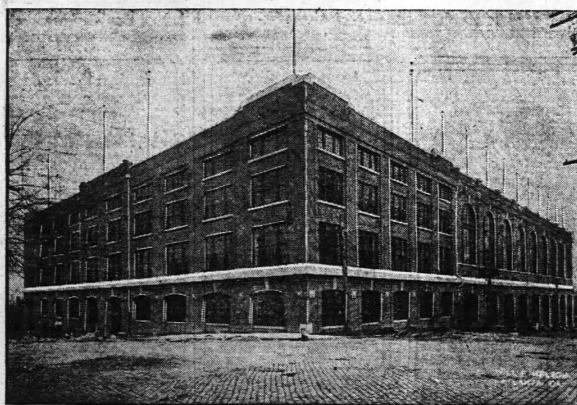
EMPIRE LIFE BUILDING.



EMPIRE BUILDING.



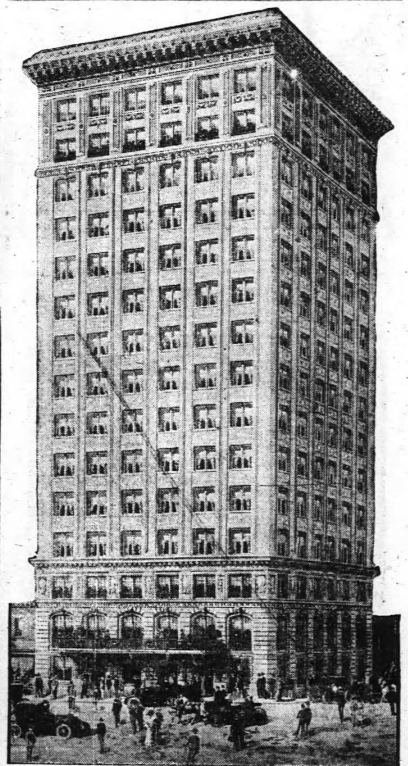
MASONIC TEMPLE



AUDITORIUM



ATLANTA NATIONAL BANK BUILDING.



HOTEL WINECOFF.

SEEDS

GEORGIA MOVING RAPIDLY FORWARD AS BIG CROP STATE

State Progresses Along Agricultural Lines Since the Planters Have Lent Ear to Scientific Farming.

EXPERIMENTAL FARMS ARE PROVING VALUABLE

BY DR. ANDREW M. SOULE, President of Georgia State College of Agriculture.

Georgia has made wonderful strides along the lines of agricultural development within the past few years. The records of achievement in this direction are substantiated by the figures issued by the United States Bureau of the Census. The state has placed itself on its growth in this direction and its citizens are naturally anxious to maintain the enviable position already won. It is probably more generally recognized and conceded than at any time before that to do this necessarily calls for the development of agriculture and scientific knowledge in an easily appreciable form. Nature has provided the material for the development of agriculture in this direction and it is the duty of the state to develop it in all phases of education as it relates to agriculture. While this is only one of the offensive weapons recently inaugurated, it must be regarded by all thinking people as one of the most potent, and the fact that it is so recognized is shown by the growth of the state college of agriculture at Athens and the extension demonstration schools which are being established in every county. A record of some of the work accomplished along this line is graphically illustrated in the forward articles which Georgia is making along the lines of agricultural endeavor, and will prove as illuminating as any other suggestions which can be offered under the circumstances.

Rapid Growth. In the beginning as always, a group of patriotic men were responsible for the incorporation and establishment of the State College of Agriculture at Athens some seven years ago. That their efforts in this direction have been appreciated is illustrated by the statement that 1,277 men and women have received instruction therein within the period mentioned, and practically all of them are now resident in the state and using the knowledge they have gained in the course of instruction offered at the college to give efficient direction to our agricultural practice. That the interest in the course in agriculture is not of a superficial nature is shown by the fact that nearly half of these persons



Georgia boys who made records as corn growers in recent corn club contests. These lads made an average of 89 bushels of corn per acre, showing what can be done with corn in Georgia.

ing work in the institution have taken what are termed degree courses and are in position to serve the state acceptably in the great variety of ways which their varied agricultural interests make possible. It is early becoming apparent to the board of trustees of the State College of Agriculture that it should not confine its efforts to the instruction of those who enroll at Athens but that it should reach out to reach and serve the adult farmers and the thousands of boys and girls scattered throughout the length and breadth of Georgia. The institution's first motto was "to do something for every one" and it has lived up to this high resolve as perfectly as circumstances would permit. Its next slogan was "the state of Georgia for a campus" in order that definite and constructive agricultural information of a type easily appreciated by the average citizen and of immediate practical value might be distributed broadcast throughout the length and breadth of the state and for the placing of our agriculture on a definite basis. The work was first commenced by the organization of educational trains. Later the state was asked for a specific appropriation for extensive work that farmers' institutes, teachers' institutes, extension schools, soil surveys, the establishment of test plots, the distribution of pure-bred live stock, the organization of boys' and girls' clubs and many other things which it is difficult to mention. The response on the part of the state has been generous. An extension-demonstration service correlated with the bureau of plant industry through the office of

farmers' co-operative demonstration work, the bureau of soils and the bureau of animal industry which has assisted in the extension-demonstration work of the co-operating agencies through the support accorded them by the Farmers' Union, the state superintendent of public instruction and his school supervisors, the county school commissioners and teachers, and the various agricultural organizations reaching and influencing in a helpful manner hundreds of thousands of people each year. It is believed that the record in this direction has not been surpassed in any state and it affords much great pleasure to acknowledge at this time that the end attained has only been possible because of the sympathetic and harmonious relationships which have existed between all the agencies enumerated.

Review Is Timely.

A review of the nature of the task involved may be undertaken with propriety at this juncture for it is apparent at the outset that the issues are of a potential character. Those who have studied the situation realize that a state such as Georgia needs at least 100,000 aggressive scientific farmers. She should have at least 15,000 expert stock growers, 15,000 tractor and ornamental engineers, 500 teachers of agricultural chemistry, 500 teachers of applied agricultural science, 2,500 agricultural teachers for the rural schools, 500 teachers of manual arts as applied to agriculture, 400 plant breeders, 150 investigators and research workers, 300 county agents to supervise the demon-

stration work and the boys' and girls' corn, cotton, pig and poultry clubs, and at least 50 foresters. In all, we need at present 35,000 specially trained men. These figures indicate that agricultural institutions must, therefore, be most liberally endowed and supported if they are to discharge the duties and responsibilities which our modern civilization places upon them. **Training Is Wise.** Next it is proper to inquire if the training of such a large number of youths is wise and advisable on the part of the state. The answer is an emphatic yes. The following is one of many illustrations which might be quoted to prove its truthfulness. A firm in Maryland lost their peach crop in 1913 by brown rot. They had a 100-acre orchard, with 10,000 well-developed trees therein. They secured an expert through the extension service of the Maryland Agricultural college to spray and supervise this area in 1914. Applying the fertilizer, pruning and spraying the orchard, the loss was \$15,000. The result was \$25,000. Should any one question the authenticity of the statement, the basis of the parties in question will be cheerfully furnished and they will gladly certify to its correctness. It is a wonderful thing that the raw product of a state in the form of youth may be so trained through a four years' course of instruction as to add to their efficiency in the manner indicated. Remember also that this service was performed by a young man on a meager salary, working for the benefit of the farmers of his state.

and on a plantation where the owners conceived that they were broadly educated men, so far as orcharding was concerned. Any type of instruction of an efficient and essential character should be most liberally endowed by the state, not for material returns, but for the elimination of waste, the production of energy, the production of an ample and wholesome food supply and the earning of the highest increment on invested capital to give ability to the industries of the community chiefly concerned.

The more people who can be reached through a properly organized and directed extension-demonstration service the greater the benefits accruing to the state and with this in view Georgia held last year seven extension schools attended by 1,771 people, 109 farmers' institutes in as many counties attended by 31,791 people, 159 teachers' institutes, attended by 484 people, 443 meetings with corn club boys and adult farmers in 142 counties, attended by 11,795 people, 143 meetings for girls and women in 24 counties, attended by 11,795 people. There were also 46 miscellaneous meetings held in 27 counties attended by 11,850 people. Seventy-five thousand people attended the state fair at Macon and the Georgia-Carolina fair at Augusta, where elaborate exhibits illustrating the work of the college and the boys' and girls' clubs were displayed. In all, 949 meetings were held in practically every county in the state. The attendance aggregated 218,942, and the extension representa-

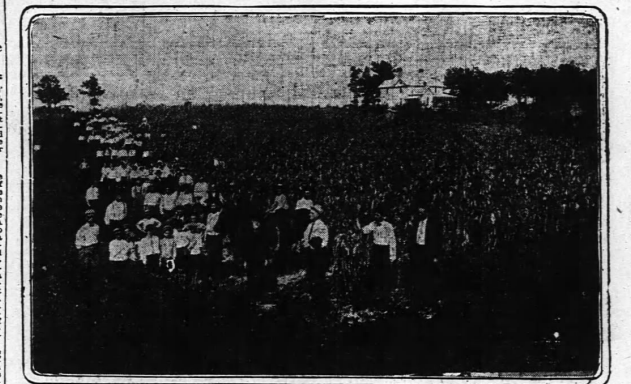
tative traveled 182,399 miles to attend these meetings. This is indeed a remarkable record and shows how widespread the interest in agricultural education in all its varied forms in the state of Georgia, and what a hearty response the people are making to the extension-demonstration work. Remember that this covers the work of but a twelve-month period. Records are prepared on the basis of the figures required in the reports of the United States department of agriculture and the attendance is reckoned by sessions.

Liberal State Support. The widespread interest in work of this character is testified to by the liberal support accorded it in a financial way by the patriotic citizens of Georgia. Of course the work is seriously hampered by lack of funds to carry it on to a state and county basis, and Georgia cannot be completely organized until the state assumes its obligation in this direction and appropriates the necessary money. At present, therefore, the demonstration work is largely of a charitable nature. It receives direct support from the people of the state to the amount of \$2,000; the girls' canning clubs to the extent of \$1,000; prizes and scholarships for boys and girls and adult farmers, aggregate \$10,000 more, making \$13,000 in all which is contributed to the work directly by the people. More convincing evidence of the general interest and belief in the value of extension-demonstration work could not be asked for than this, for

when people are ready to endorse a proposition by direct contribution of funds, it is clearly evident that they subscribe emphatically to the doctrine which it represents.

Corn Clubs a Factor. The growth of the boys' corn club work in Georgia has been quite remarkable. Ninety boys made over 100 bushels, and the highest yield was 117 bushels. The cost to the state of her youthful citizens in 1913 was \$2.45. More than 150,000 bushels of corn were raised in Georgia, at which \$5,000 in prizes was awarded. One hundred and six scholarships valued at \$15 each were provided for the boys who took courses held at the college last January. The state fair offered \$1,500 in prizes to the boys, and the Atlanta Corn Show \$1,000. Three thousand exhibits, representing as many acres in corn, were displayed at the Atlanta Corn Show. One thousand five hundred boys visited Atlanta during the show and were ex-

Continued on Page Seven.



Elbert county champion corn club acre. The boys' corn club members inspecting the field. The yield for this acre was 135.5 acres.

The Slogan of The Atlanta Constitution Is "The Leading Daily Newspaper in the South's Best City"

The Constitution of the House of Burpee Provides for the People of the United States
THE LEADING AMERICAN SEED CATALOG

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Success With Farm and Garden Depends in a Great Measure on the Seeds You Sow

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It will not only help you to solve THE HIGH COST OF LIVING, but it will advise you HOW YOU MAY HAVE A BETTER LIVING AT LOWER COST

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PIEDMONT PARK BATHERS.

Atlanta's Well Known Officials

BUILDING A CITY IS A MIGHTY TASK WORTHY OF OLD DIXIE'S GIANTS

Southland Provides Nearly Everything That Goes Into the Skyscraper or the Bungalow — Local Contractors Are Best in Country.

Building a city has its reward outside of the mere dollar value in the gigantic task. To say that a person has had a hand in the up-rearing of pleasing structures is no mean compliment. Atlanta has over a hundred contractors who can truthfully say that they "erected Atlanta." Countless magnificent structures in the down-town section, as well as in the residential districts, are mute testimony to the skill and thoroughness with which Atlanta general builders work.

It may seem a long drawn out theory, but it is true that climate in Atlanta has had a great deal to do with the physical makeup in the matter of buildings. The fact that contractors can work here the year around, when it is too rainy or cold to do outside building seldom seen in any other section of the country.

Vacant lots rise overnight covered with tall, graceful structures. The story and even skyscraper types are started and finished within a twelve-month.

All buildings put up by Atlanta contractors are of the more substantial type. Concrete enters into the composition of the more recent structures. A great extent of the of this material being prevalent for the reason that the setting of the stony material can be accomplished at most any time of the year.

Prost in concrete work is scarcely if ever a bother to Atlanta contractors. One of the most wonderful achievements of Atlanta contractors is the Fulton county courthouse, a million-dollar structure. This magnificent temple of justice is nearly all made out of Atlanta material and finished in Atlanta products.

The thoroughness with which Atlanta contractors proceed to erect structures has been the envy of other cities. No other city in the south could boast of the skill and thoroughness with which Atlanta contractors have gone ahead where other important work has been quit and have accomplished what seemed to be the impossible in erecting buildings.

The old and the new type of building touch shoulders all through Atlanta. By the side of a towering mountain of stone one will find the humble three-story, gabled structure of the war days. On the same block, with the "skyscraper" still holds away. Shop of the architect, the contractor, the building construction is already on the main streets of Atlanta will probably present an unbroken facade of tall, costly buildings to be found in no other section of the south.

To show the rapidity with which contractors are putting Atlanta to the front so far in regard to buildings, permits in this city alone have totaled the staggering sum of \$1,230,322. Since a day passes in Atlanta but that the announcement of from one to three new buildings such as factories and residences is announced. Contractors in this city are booked ahead for months during the summer or building season.

Competition among the city is keen, but exceedingly friendly. So long as the "supply" holds the matter of materials does not enter into the equation. Business as it does in other southern cities. Steel, lumber, cement, brick, sand and stone, interior finishing material is all made in Atlanta, and the matter of bidding or jobs resolves itself into the matter of making the closest figure on good materials by competent workmen.

Railroad Contractors. Atlanta is at present one of the most important railroad supply distributing points in the entire south. Outside of New Orleans Atlanta is probably the second city in the sixteen southern states in the matter of distributing such supplies to railroads as ties, steel rails, car equipment, etc.

While Atlanta does not in the larger sense manufacture much of the steel rails used in southern railroads, yet the city agencies scattered through Atlanta all office buildings handle these products in a jobbing manner to an enormous total each year.

ATLANTA'S POLICE DEPARTMENT. Atlanta's police department has 221 men, officers included, and cost the city \$24,649.15 in 1913. There are 166 patrolmen, 17 mounted police, 12 detectives, besides a matron and 6 janitors and janitors.

Atlanta's Building Record. Number dwellings erected 1911, 1,298; 1912, 1,298; 1913, 1,298. Number apartment houses 11. Number factories erected 4. Number churches erected 4. Number business houses erected, 119. Total value improvements, \$2,212,860.

Atlanta's Real Estate Record. (From Fulton County Daily Record.) Total Transfers, 1910, 2,703; 1911, 2,605; 1912, 2,559; 1913, 2,559. Amount, \$27,344,422.82; \$24,091,176.46; \$24,091,176.46; \$24,091,176.46.

Mortgages and Loan Deals. Number, 1910, 1,298; 1911, 1,298; 1912, 1,298; 1913, 1,298. Amount, \$1,342,707.82; \$5,542,209.55; \$5,542,209.55; \$5,542,209.55.

Cancellations. Number, 1910, 1,298; 1911, 1,298; 1912, 1,298; 1913, 1,298. Amount, \$1,342,707.82; \$5,542,209.55; \$5,542,209.55; \$5,542,209.55.

ATLANTA The Gate City to An Empire

- Best Climate
- Best People
- Best Homes
- Best Industries
- Best Churches
- Best Schools
- Best Parks
- Best Banks
- Best Railroads
- Best Hotels
- Best Theaters
- Best Water
- Best Police
- Best Firemen
- Best Officials
- Best Clubs

Official Atlanta Welcomes Visitors

William M. Slaton.



Chief of City Sanitary Department.

John Jentzen

James L. Beavers



Photo by Hirsburg. Chief of Atlanta Police Force.

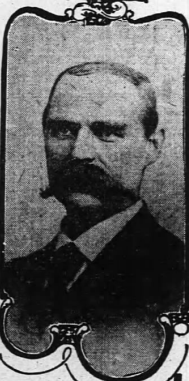
DR. W. L. GILBERT.



Photo by Hirsburg. Dr. William Leach Gilbert, M.D., one of Atlanta's most prominent physicians, was born in Atlanta, Ga., in 1866, and received his early education in the schools of this city. Dr. Gilbert took his professional degree at Atlanta Medical college and Jefferson Medical college, Philadelphia, shortly after he was 21 years of age.

During his early life, Dr. Gilbert spent much of his time in the country to which he attributes his powers of resistance so necessary to a successful physician of today. Dr. Gilbert has taken keen interest in Atlanta's affairs during his entire life and is rated as one of the city's most substantial citizens.

E. E. Williams



E. E. Williams, the tax collector of Atlanta, is one of the well-known figures in local political and social circles. Mr. Williams has made thousands of friends during his several years as city tax collector, and the tax office under his direction has developed into one of the city's most efficient departments.

Superintendent of Atlanta Schools.

Newport A. Lanford



Chief of Detectives.

William B. Cummings



Atlanta's Best Fire Chief.

JAMES MARSHALL FULLER



Photo by Hirsburg. James M. Fuller, Atlanta's famous city marshal, needs no introduction to the vast majority of The Constitution readers. This introduction is unnecessary for the reason that when "Jim" Fuller was elected to his present office the last time he swept the city. Marshal Fuller is a native Atlantan. He was born in this city July 6, 1872, and studied in the public schools of the city. He has been successful in a number of undertakings, and then the desire came on him to enter politics. He was elected marshal on January 1, 1911, and has served in that capacity ever since. He was recently elected to serve another term of two years. Marshal Fuller descends from one of the oldest families in the state. His father was of Scotch-Irish descent, and was a gallant soldier in the ranks of the confederacy. He served in the war days. On the same block with the "skyscraper" still holds away. Shop of the architect, the contractor, the building construction is already on the main streets of Atlanta will probably present an unbroken facade of tall, costly buildings to be found in no other section of the south.

BENCH AND BAR

Distinguished Lawyers of Gate City

Walter S. Dillon



Photo by Hirschburg.
Walter S. Dillon, the well-known Atlanta attorney, was born in Indiana in 1874. Mr. Dillon was educated in Chicago, where he practiced law. Five years ago Mr. Dillon came to Atlanta, and now heads the law firm of Dillon, Burress & Kobak.

John W. Bachman



Well-Known Attorney.

FRATERNAL LIFE INSURANCE PROVES TO BE BIG BENEFIT

Binding Together of Men in Mutual Beneficial Organization Helps Members to Help Themselves.

By James S. Snyder.

Fraternity societies and secret organizations have played a most important part in the social and moral life of the city of Atlanta. From its earliest days the several order secret orders furnished and gave advice, and while religious or political discussions are forbidden in the inner courts of the lodge room, yet secret societies have played a most important part in sacred and secular affairs of the city.

It must not be supposed that fraternal societies seek in any way to supersede the church, for they do not. On the other hand, in nearly every instance the secret order is a source of moral, of righteous living, that have proven a valuable adjunct to the church and have materially aided in the building of the church.

As was stated, political and political subjects are forbidden in the discussions of the lodge, yet many a man by reason of eminence in a secret order, giving him a wide circle of acquaintance has been mutually benefited in the event of offering for public office or by reason of being a member of an association of men banded together in the bond of fraternal friendship.

Then again, fraternal societies develop the social side of life by bringing men of all stations and walks in life closer together, and through the instrumentality of the women's auxiliary organizations have brought families together and warm and sincere friendships have been formed that last through life. It must not be supposed that fraternal organizations demand the mixing of "oil and water" for such is not the case. Every member is free to choose his or her own associates, both in the lodge and out. There is no disputing the fact, however, that society in general and social life in particular have been greatly advanced through the agencies of fraternal and secret organizations and their friendships.

Nor are the orders behind in the matter of practical charity. The many homes throughout the country for aged and indigent members, the widows and orphans, the sick and infirm, bear witness to their endeavors along these lines.

Many a widow and orphan have had their tears dried by the sincere sympathy and ready aid and assistance of the secret orders. More than that, when the breadwinner, either through accident or sickness, is unable to provide for the needs of his family, it is to that the family is provided for and that he receives proper care and medical attention.

But half the good and charitable acts of the secret orders are never known outside of the fraternity; their moral influence in the community is not always appreciated, and there are those who roundly condemn without fully understanding either their aims or purposes. It is true that some fraternal orders are not above criticism. In this is not true about everything else. Even the church itself is criticised, and it is claimed, rightly so. This being the case, it could not be expected that all secret societies are, could be superior to an institution founded by many of them.

Again, secret organizations have an educational value for many of them date back to the early days of our country, while others claim great antiquity. In addition to this the teachings of the order oftentimes embody the highest and best examples of truth, justice, loyalty, benevolence and almost every other virtue. To the initiated member there is much to be learned and much to learn in the search through the history and archives of the order.

The question is often asked why the fraternal organizations keep their meetings secret, and the argument is made that if they are good things they ought to be open to every one. So they are open to every one who will subscribe to the rules and who can meet the requirements demanded. There is one inflexible rule that governs membership in the church, and that is, to enter you must kneel; to find you must seek, to drink of living fountains you must surrender. It must be an act of your own free will. So it is with the fraternal orders.

From time immemorial men have banded together for their common good. In the banding of tribes by primitive man, and the organization of classes and other bodies are found the forerunners of the secret orders we have today.

Fraternity orders have done a splendid work toward the moral and material uplift of the country and are destined to take a high place in its history. Possibly no city in the United States has more and more important fraternal organizations than Atlanta. For years past the order orders have flourished and are still growing, will continue a splendid field for their endeavor. It would require more space

than is allotted to this article to even give a brief outline of all the orders in the city, but suffice to say that their membership is composed of the best element of every community and their numbers are thousands.

Now a word in reference to their so-called "secrets." It is commonly supposed that a secret order is merely a number of signs, passwords and tokens with some form of ceremony in which the past plays a prominent part. As a matter of fact the "secrets" are the least part of a large majority of the organizations, and the signs and passwords merely "keys" to unlock the door of a lodge room or to guard against impostors.

You could cut out every secret connected with many of the orders and they would still remain; you could cut out the passwords and signs and they would still flourish, for they are likened to a dwelling house—the roof is the secrets, the walls the passwords and the principles and teachings the foundations. You might take away the roof and the walls and foundations would remain; you might tear down the walls, but the foundation is still there, but take away the foundation and the whole edifice falls and crumbles into decay.

So it is with the secret orders—their secrets and passwords might be eliminated without much detriment, but take away the grand moral lessons, the exemplifications of the ties of friendship, the noble principles and purposes for which they were founded and they would cease to exist.

Fraternity men will live until time shall be no more and man to be a higher and nobler being. Living will become more and more apparent.

COUNTY ROADS ARE BUILT WITH CARE

The showing of paving and street work on the roads of Fulton county is remarkable. According to the amount of street work done in Fulton county, Georgia, and the city of Atlanta, it is well beyond belief.

Fulton county, Georgia, and the city of Atlanta, it is well beyond belief.

FARM TENURE IN THE COTTON BELT									
Farms Operated by Owners					Farms Operated by Tenants				
1910	1900	1900	1910	1910	1910	1900	1900	1910	1910
P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.
North Carolina	55.8	58.6	48.7	48.7	42.9	41.1	41.1	41.1	41.1
South Carolina	27.0	28.8	44.7	44.7	42.9	41.1	41.1	41.1	41.1
Georgia	72.3	72.3	78.4	78.4	42.9	41.1	41.1	41.1	41.1
Alabama	72.3	72.3	78.4	78.4	42.9	41.1	41.1	41.1	41.1
Mississippi	23.9	37.6	47.2	47.2	42.9	41.1	41.1	41.1	41.1
Louisiana	47.4	58.3	58.1	58.1	42.9	41.1	41.1	41.1	41.1
Texas	47.4	58.3	58.1	58.1	42.9	41.1	41.1	41.1	41.1
Tennessee	58.9	58.4	65.3	65.3	42.9	41.1	41.1	41.1	41.1
Oklahoma	48.2	58.3	58.1	58.1	42.9	41.1	41.1	41.1	41.1

Joseph S. James.



Prominent in Legal Circles.

R. P. King



Well Known Lawyer.

J. R. BURRESS



Brilliant Legal Adviser.

Benedict Kobak

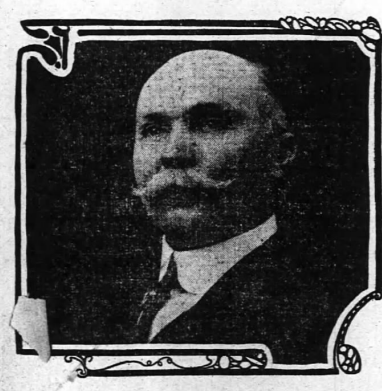


Photo by Hirschburg.
Georgia consumed 1,018,104 tons of fertilizer in 1913. The next largest was South Carolina, with 721,500 tons.

Photo by Hirschburg.
Member of the Law Firm of Dillon, Burress & Kobak.

Fulton County's Competent Commissioners

CLIFFORD L. ANDERSON



General Clifford LeConte Anderson, one of the best known attorneys in the south, has been for years a leader in all state and civic movements along uplift lines. Born in Macon, General Anderson numbers among his close friends thousands of Georgians. General Anderson is a member of the firm of Anderson & Rountree, whose offices are in the Equitable Building, Atlanta.

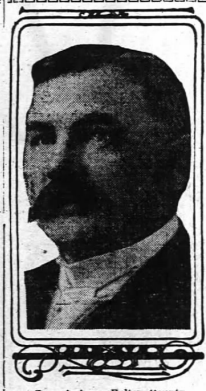
service General Anderson recently retired from the national guard forces of Georgia with the title of Brigadier General.

W. Tom Winn.



Photo by Hirschburg.
Oscar Mills
Oscar Mills, the young Atlanta who was elected a member of the Fulton county board of commissioners, enjoys the distinction of being the first graduate of the Boys' High school.

S. B. Turman



Commissioner Fulton County.
Mr. Mills will take his seat on the board strictly as an individual, and with no personal interest to serve. He is a business man who has made his mark in the law, and he believes enthusiastically in her future, and is progressive in the trust sense of the word.

Shelby Smith.



Photo by Hirschburg.
Mr. Mills will take his seat on the board strictly as an individual, and with no personal interest to serve. He is a business man who has made his mark in the law, and he believes enthusiastically in her future, and is progressive in the trust sense of the word.

OSCAR MILLS



Newly Elected Commissioner From Country.
Mr. Mills will take his seat on the board strictly as an individual, and with no personal interest to serve. He is a business man who has made his mark in the law, and he believes enthusiastically in her future, and is progressive in the trust sense of the word.

**FRUITS AND DAIRY
PRODUCTS AT THEIR
BEST IN ATLANTA**

That the people of Atlanta must be fed, and fed something more than plain bread and meat is evident—approximately 300,000 appetites must be satisfied each day—overstanding the high cost of living or the cost of high living, which is a slight transposition showing the real cause of the much talked about condition of affairs—and there is an ever increasing demand for wholesome, nourishing, satisfying food, the tempting viands which modern merchandising methods have made it possible to obtain in more or less

Stroll Through Markets.
Just what is being accomplished daily in this line can be appreciated only when one takes a stroll through the produce district of the city and engages in conversation with some of the enterprising produce commission merchants.

For generations the thrifty farmer buried his apples, potatoes, cabbage, beets and turnips in a large mound of earth to keep until needed in winter or early spring, but modern new methods cannot be supplied by this primitive method. But the massive cold storage house preserves apples from October until June, and they come to us in large with all the freshness and flavor they brought to the warehouse in their youth. Far off New England, Canada, California and other states send us carloads of fruits.

From Sunny Climes.

It would seem from the supply of apples on our markets that not only somewhere in the world the sun is always shining, but somewhere apples are always ripening. In the early boyhood of our middle-aged citizen there were "seasons" for oranges and lemons, which were then luxuries, but now the market is supplied daily with these necessities. Florida and California now not only send us oranges and lemons, but grapefruit, limes, tan-

[illegible]

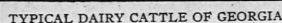
Then the Watermelon.

A pleasant surprise for the middle of May is the advent of Florida and Georgia watermelons and cantaloupes, and the sources of supply are Texas, Alabama and our own state, until the home-grown varieties arrive, when southern Indiana floods the market. Far-off California and Colorado send us many Rockyforda. Georgia supplies

Not alone the fruits, but vegetables both in season and out of our regular season come from both the warmer and colder climes to us. From the early gardens of Florida and the south guano coast of Texas, while our home garden stands too cold to grow such a plant, come ripe tomatoes, string beans, lettuce, eggplant, cabbage, radishes, beets, carrots, cauliflower, cucumbers, and pumpkins. These are drawn from Louisiana, Alabama, Mississippi and Tennessee until the home gardens supply the demand, then the product is shipped from there to us. In sending these same vegetables to the north; and when our own supply is failing, the return the spring and summer crops of potatoes, Michigan and New York to us for the late summer

[illegible]

Some rutabagas are flown from Canada, but not many are consumed on this market. The flour supply is very largely our home product. Many hundreds of bushels of flour are in stock and some for our neighboring farmers pass through the market consisting of corn, oats and hay from the north and west. The flour is in this and adjoining cities, and an ever-increasing amount of cotton seed meal and hulls from the cotton producing states are being received. These products of the north are taking their place as a necessity in the progressive stock feeding and the feed supply. That of the south are fast being recognized and the and for them increasing. The bulky supply far exceeds the demand.



of 18,000 pounds each is an average yearly shipment from here to eastern points. Last season recorded a shipment of over 400,000 pounds of dressed turkeys. The local consumption of poultry is far in excess of the shipments away, but even an approximate estimate is difficult, for the fact that great quantities are sold by the farmer direct to the consumer and through the grocer, and this part can

not be tabulated by the wholesale provision market.

Consumption of Eggs.

The egg consumption will average in Atlanta 2,900 cases daily, thirty dozen to the case. To prepare for the distribution of this supply so that all the eggs are not consumed or shipped away at the time that they produced in most abundance, May, June and July, there are more than 40,000 cases of

eggs held here in cold storage yesterday. No, they are not as good as fresh eggs, but the public demands eggs winter now and in no other way can that demand be met.

Prices have ruled strong all year on all classes of produce, fruit, vegetables, poultry and dairy products, but late season for home-grown vegetables and high price of feed for poultry and dairy are at least partly responsible for these prices.

**Atlanta Singularly Blessed
With Standard Establish-
ments Run on Sanitary
and Up-to-Date Lines.**

The barber shops of Atlanta are equipped with the most modern and most efficient apparatus. But they are

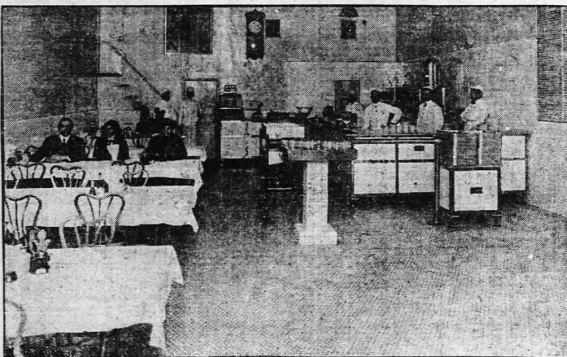
not content to rely upon the fact that they are able to take care of a main sartorially as well as any other shop in the country. They have gone further. They have built up a business with baths and lounging rooms and have, first of all, made their places of business what they should be—the cleanest and the cheapest in the city.

It's a notable fact that wherever the barber shops of a great city are known for their cleanliness and for the skill of their barbers, the business is prospering. There is a falling off in the total barber trade despite the influx of the safety razor business. This fact has been pointed in America by the tonorial artist through his own ability has not only been increasing his patronage, but also the number of the chairs in his shop as well.

We Cater to Those Who Wish the Best at All Times

J. H. FALKS'

Cafeteria, Restaurant and Lunch Room



170 PEACHTREE STREET

Where We Are Well Equipped to Handle Convention Crowds Without Rush or Overcrowding

OUR FOOD IS SELECTED AND WELL PREPARED. Our reputation was not built over night. "There's a reason." Ask anyone in Atlanta where to go for a good wholesome meal--the answer is *Falks*'.

Our Slogan Is

Cleanliness--Service--Quality

A Falks Restaurant or Cafeteria

==IS CONVENIENT TO YOU==

142 Peachtree St. 90 N. Forsyth St.
170 Peachtree St. 3 Washington St.

WHITESIDE'S

The Dairy With the Reputation

Equipped With Modern, Up-to-Date Machinery



THE WHITESIDE HERD

Whiteside's reputation is built on service. Our facilities and modern methods insure prompt deliveries and the highest grade milk obtainable.

All our deliveries are made in steamed and sterilized bottles, guaranteeing absolute purity. We cater to those who are looking for the best at all times.

"A TRIAL WILL CONVINCe YOU"

W. A. WHITESIDE, Prop.

427 Greenwood Ave.

Phone Ivy 7252-J



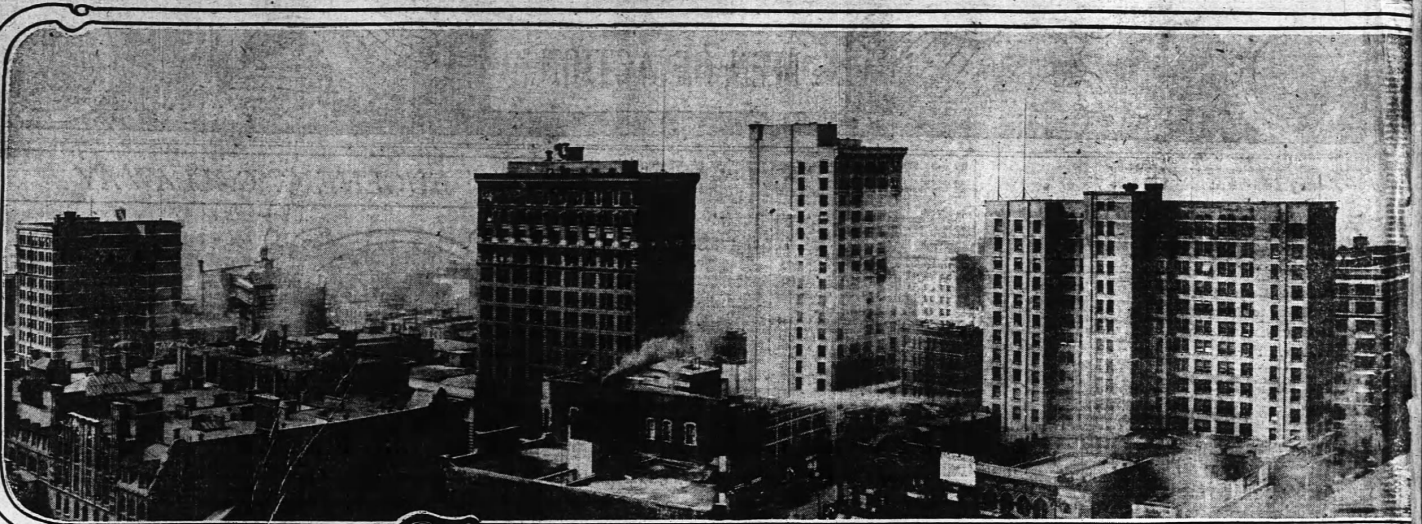
First to send a steamer across the

This proven reliability through nearly a quarter-century and in hundreds of thousands of trials is what has made Hastings' Seeds the standard of purity and excellence in the South.

NORTH CAROLINA—W. H. Knight, Dare county, writes us: "Rockdale Corn, bought of you, is fine. Six ears shelled out one gallon

We shall be glad to send you a copy, free, on application, either by mail or on calling at our Atlanta retail store.

H. G. Hastings & Co., Seedsmen, Atlanta, Ga.



THE SKY-LINE THAT CERTIFIES ATLANTA'S BOAST



SHOPPING
IN
WHITEHALL
ST.

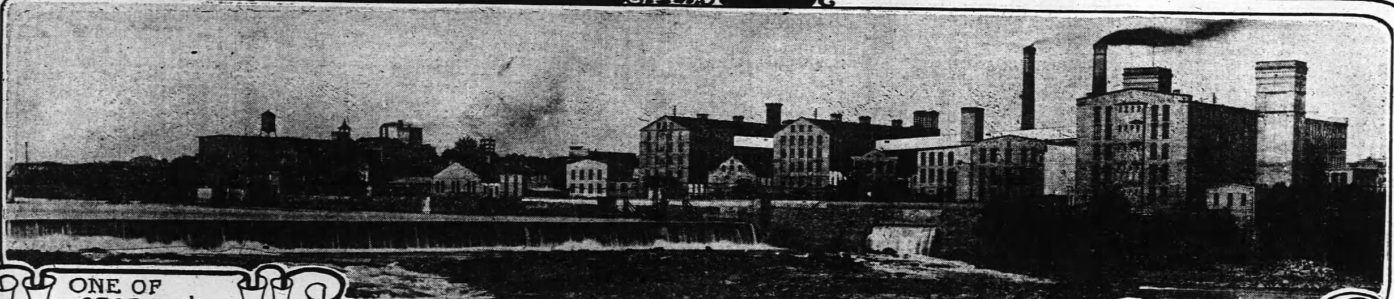


IN THE
WHOLESALE
DISTRICT



THE HEART OF ATLANTA'S BUSINESS DISTRICT

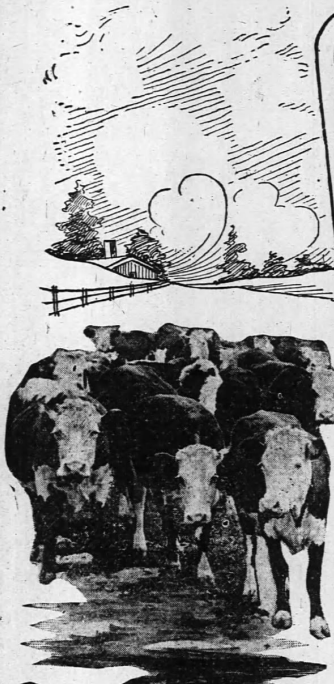
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ONE OF
GEORGIA'S
GREAT
COTTON MILLS



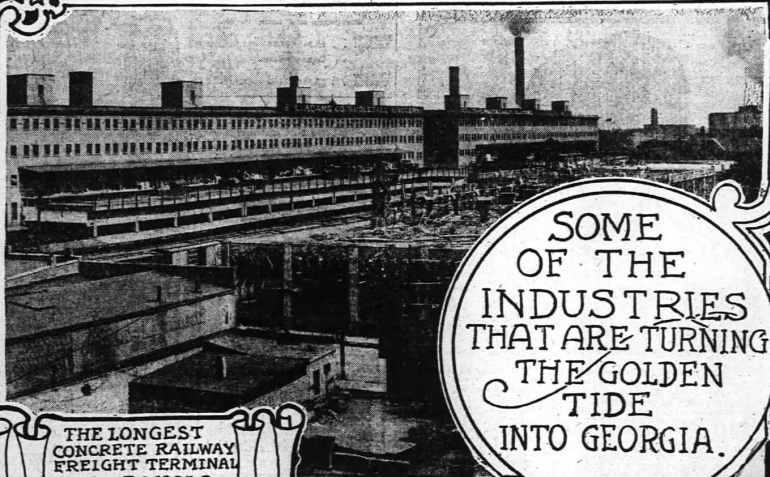
A TYPICAL
GEORGIA
GRAIN FIELD



GEORGIA BEEF CATTLE
ARE BEING SHIPPED
TO ALL POINTS NORTH AND
WEST



QUARRIES LIKE
THESE ARE MAKING
GEORGIA MARBLE
FAMOUS THE WORLD OVER



THE LONGEST
CONCRETE RAILWAY
FREIGHT TERMINAL
IN THE WORLD

SOME
OF THE
INDUSTRIES
THAT ARE TURNING
THE GOLDEN
TIDE
INTO GEORGIA.



Georgia's Bar Has Produced Some

JAMES W. AUSTIN

Brilliant Minds Contribute Much to Atlanta's Bar; Men of Note Started Here

History of Atlanta's Bar Association and Its List of Members Includes Many of Nation's Illustrous Sons.

By Colonel Burton Smith.

A few weeks ago I was at the University club with Commissioner Price and several others. I being a lawyer present, and as a matter of fact, one lawyer present, with others not lawyers, the others drift into a friendly talk about the profession. Being, of course, the legal profession. Being, of course, the legal profession. Being, of course, the legal profession.

But I would remark—my observation has been that whenever a layman has a son of whom he is extraordinarily proud, he promptly proposes to make a lawyer out of him, and when ever a layman is suffering from a crisis of conscience, he promptly proposes to make a lawyer out of him.

ROBERT LEE AVARY

Robert Lee Avary, lawyer, orator and bond commissioner of the city of Atlanta, was born on the plantation of his father in DeKalb county, and received his education at DeKalb Academy, New's Military academy, Emory college, and the University of Georgia. He entered the latter as a honor graduate from the law school in 1884. He was a member of the Georgia bar from 1884 to 1885, and was a member of the Georgia bar from 1884 to 1885.

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NEW COURTHOUSE

A handsome new courthouse is under construction in Atlanta, being located on the site of the old one which was recently torn down. It is fast reaching completion and will be a credit to the city. Its location is on East Hunter street and South Pryor street, and accessible by a number of car lines.

LARGE CHARITIES

Atlanta is a city of large charities, and much church work is being done here. Institutional churches are established with outlets for all manner of religious and charitable work.

AIR LIKE CHAMPAGNE

Atlanta air is like champagne: it is fine and bracing.

Wills, Dorsey, Black, Harold Hirsch, the Mitchell and the younger men from 40 to 50, there are so many it would seem impossible to name any. They cannot be called young lawyers, perhaps, as they are included under the term "young men." They are, however, the "young men" of the bar, and they are the "young men" of the bar.

And among the younger lawyers, these in the neighborhood of 30, those to whom we must look for our future leaders, we find so many that it is difficult to name any. They are, however, the "young men" of the bar, and they are the "young men" of the bar.

AS A G. Candler, Jr.

As a G. Candler, Jr., a prominent Atlanta lawyer, was born in the city of Atlanta, and received his education at the University of Georgia. He entered the latter as a honor graduate from the law school in 1884.

A Prominent Atlantan.

A prominent Atlantan, a lawyer, was born in the city of Atlanta, and received his education at the University of Georgia. He entered the latter as a honor graduate from the law school in 1884.

George Westmoreland

George Westmoreland, a prominent Atlanta lawyer, was born in the city of Atlanta, and received his education at the University of Georgia. He entered the latter as a honor graduate from the law school in 1884.

Hughes Spalding

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Young Atlanta Attorney

Young Atlanta Attorney, a lawyer, was born in the city of Atlanta, and received his education at the University of Georgia. He entered the latter as a honor graduate from the law school in 1884.

Practicing Attorney

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and county is nominal, and even if the litigation involves non-residents, the court costs, counsel fees, expense of litigants and others coming here, all bring the business to the city. And a lawyer's fee usually goes to the general circulation of the city.

Another illustration: I was recently in litigation with Colonel Hirsch, a member of the bar, and for more than twenty years, on Sunday, had taught a Bible class. As a matter of fact with a bar as strong as that of Atlanta, the number of names could, with perfect propriety, be greatly increased. I feel sure that as far as I have gone my suggestions have been good, and I could go much further with accuracy.

SOUTH FEELS THE GOOD OF NEW LAW

Louis R. Farley, head of a Montgomery, Ala., bank, a former president of the Alabama bar association, and a particularly keen observer of financial conditions, has just returned from a tour of the south. He is already feeling the good of the new law, and is already feeling the good of the new law.

MOST PROSPEROUS PART OF COUNTRY

"The south perhaps is the most prosperous part of the country," said Mr. Farley, "and it is the most prosperous part of the country."

PREDICTS RICH CROP HARVEST IN GEORGIA

Fairfax Harrison, president of the Southern Railway company, and the Georgia, Southern and Florida Railway company, has recently spent some time on the lines of the G. S. and F. and has predicted a rich crop harvest in Georgia.

One of the most brilliant members of the Atlanta bar

One of the most brilliant members of the Atlanta bar and one who has been making his efforts for the enlightenment of progressive laws throughout the south, is John L. Tye, senior member of the law firm of Tye, Peoples & Jordan. Mr. Tye is a graduate of the University of Georgia and is a member of the Georgia bar.

Mr. Tye has never held an office or position in politics

Mr. Tye has never held an office or position in politics, but he has followed his profession in some of the heaviest litigation in Georgia.

Hawkinsville and Florida Southern in south Georgia, and reports that evidence of general prosperity and advanced agricultural methods in that territory are everywhere apparent. The new cotton is showing a good stand. The reprobate farmer has anticipated boll weevil conditions by greater care in the selection of seed, the choice of early maturing varieties and better cultural and fertilizing practice. The introduction of county agricultural demonstrators in several counties is proof of the progressive attitude of the farmers, and the attitude of the farmers, and the attitude of the farmers.

COLONEL THOMAS B. FELDER



Colonel Thomas B. Felder, probably one of the best known attorneys in the south, is a native Georgian, having been born in Burke county. He was a member of the Georgia bar from 1884 to 1885, and was a member of the Georgia bar from 1884 to 1885.

JOHN L. TYE



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thousands of acres of cut over land have been put under the plow for the first time this season, and are being devoted not only to cotton but to diversified crops, such as corn, soybeans and truck. More and more the people who have acquired the land are being introduced and every community is building up a diversified agriculture. The transformation of this country from dependence entirely upon its output of lumber and naval stores to a diversified agriculture is at once highly creditable to the people who have accomplished it, and most encouraging to all those who are interested in the possibilities of this naturally favored section.

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Removal Notice

We have removed our offices to Rooms 1422-1430 Healey Building.

Bell, Ivy 171; Atlanta 90

Charles T. & Linton C. Hopkins

KING & SPALDING

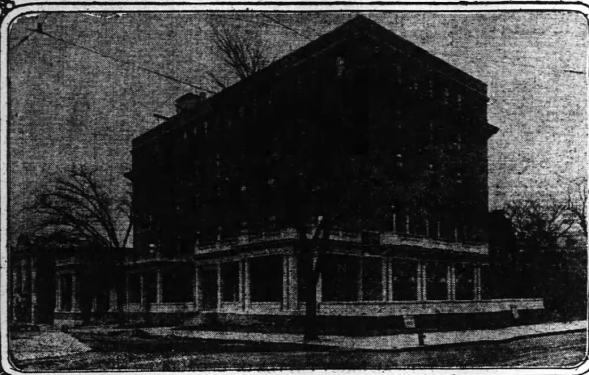
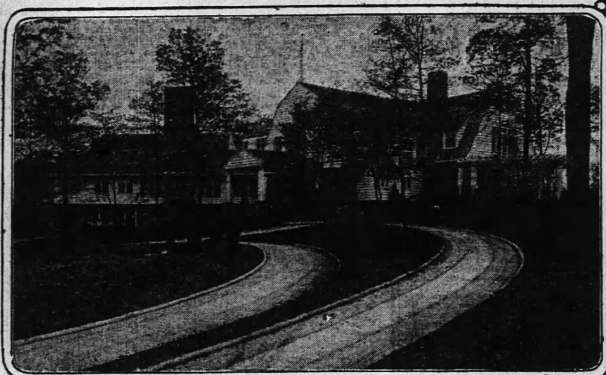
ATTORNEYS AT LAW

1403-10 Empire Building

ALEX. KING JACK SPALDING HUGHES SPALDING

BUILDING

A GROUP OF ATLANTA'S CLUB HOUSES

BUILDINGS ARE
THE BAROMETER OF
ANY COMMUNITY

Good Business to Build in
Accordance With Certain-
ty of the Profit on Invest-
ment.

As the iron trade is the barometer of northern business and as the cotton market is a thermometer of southern business, so the class of construction work built in any community is an indicator showing the faith financiers and capitalists have in the commercial future of the community.

It is good business to build in accordance with the certainty of the profit on the necessary investment. Good engineering consists in building so that the first cost is a minimum or a maximum depending upon whether the proposition under consideration is an assured commercial success or an uncertainty. If the proposition is practically an assured commercial success beforehand, it is good engineering to plan so that ultimate profits shall be a maximum and not the first cost a minimum.

It follows from these fundamental considerations, notwithstanding the exceptions, that when one sees a great deal of construction work being done in a thoroughly permanent manner that some financier has absolute faith in the commercial future of the community in which the work is being done. First-class, permanent construction is in the end the cheapest, and any financial proposition which is absolutely sound can always obtain the necessary financial backing.

Building is Southeast.

Consideration of these simple facts will show to anyone who looks around him in the southeastern states that there is someone who has much faith in the commercial future of this section of the country, and notwithstanding the fact that there has been very great reduction in the costs of permanent construction work within the last ten years, the nature of the construction of a very large and increasing

number of buildings, bridges, power developments and municipal plants, is such as to indicate the rapidly increasing faith of financiers in the future of this section of the country.

For instance, note that there are now at least four handsome fireproof automobile houses in Atlanta, and three or four tall fireproof store buildings. Two years ago there was almost no fireproof office buildings and hotels for years, but even in this class of buildings much improvement is being made. Probably there are many people right in the city who do not realize that there are two or three large, tall office buildings and at least three tall new fireproof hotels all practically under construction now to say nothing of those just finished.

Many Notable Structures.

Birmingham is just finishing a tall office building, and is about to start another, and has two million-dollar hotels under way. Many of the smaller towns near Atlanta are building fireproof office buildings of the "skyscraper" type. Fireproof hotels are being built almost everywhere.

Savannah is just finishing a \$500,000 hotel, and just starting another one. Columbia, S. C., is building one, and

also two skyscraper bank and office buildings. Besides a number of other fireproof buildings, Jacksonville, Fla., has a million-dollar fireproof apartment store, and is building tall bank and office and store buildings one after another.

It is notable also that most of the money behind all of these various improvements comes from local sources, the very large water power developments being the principal exceptions. Note also that except for a small number of cases, principally when financed from New York, the local engineers, architects and contractors plan, superintend and execute the work.

ATLANTA EQUIPPED
WITH MODERN GARAGES

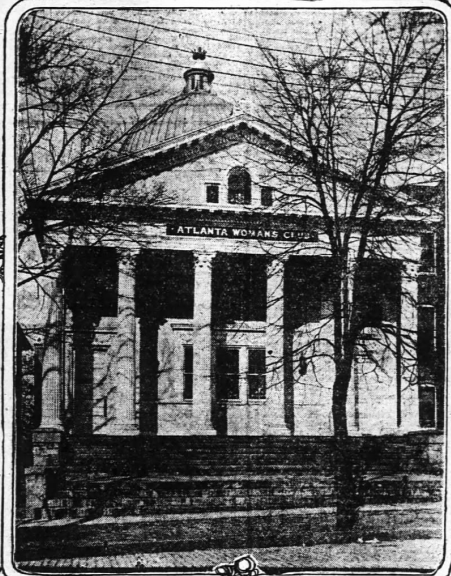
No matter how far one wanders from the old main street these days of roadsters and limousines, there is no need to "seek out and get under" if the engine breaks down or the tire blows out. Atlanta has one of the most unique garage systems of the entire country.

Let alone the state of Georgia, in that the garage maintains an all-night-all-day never-sleeping staff, whose duty it is to answer trouble calls anywhere, at any time of the twenty-four hours.

To attend to the upkeep and care of the thousands of autos owned by Atlantans, a small army of men, including mechanics, rubber workers and all-around repair experts, is maintained by the owners of Atlanta's garages. When the car comes in from a long run it is generally dusty and dirty, at least, and it takes a man with a hose an hour or so to give it a good dousing, rub up its parts, shine the brass lamps and clean the windshield.

Maybe it has broken something on its trip or the carburetor is acting badly or the ignition is bad. It seems like a mere trifle, in fact, no one not like a mere trifle by experience what was the matter with it, for the terms of the auto world are extremely hard to get next to.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE. Atlanta has an efficient chamber of commerce, which looks after her commercial interests and merchants' associations.



No. 1, Druid Hills; No. 2, Capital City; No. 3, Brookhaven; No. 4, Woman's Club.

SAM TATE, President ALEX ANDERSON, 1st V. P. & Gen. Mgr. HARRY H. MILES, 2nd Vice President G. M. ATHERTON, Treasurer WM. ANDERSON, Secretary

THE BLUE RIDGE MARBLE COMPANY

NELSON, GEORGIA

CONTRACTORS OF FINISHED WORK IN GEORGIA MARBLE

INTERIOR
EXTERIORMARBLE BUILDING
MONUMENTAL

The U. S. Government Uses It Canada Uses It Cuba Uses It Hawaii Uses It

USED IN FULTON COUNTY COURTHOUSE

SOME REPRESENTATIVE EXAMPLES OF OUR WORK

RECENT CONTRACTS

Manufacturers and Traders' National Bank,
Buffalo, N. Y.
New Orleans Postoffice.
Gettysburg, Pa., Postoffice.
Miami, Fla., Postoffice.

IN ATLANTA

Fulton County Courthouse.
Fourth National Bank Building.
Candler Building (Interior).
Atlanta National Bank Building.

CONTRACTS NOW ON HAND

Art Museum, Cleveland, Ohio.
Augusta, Ga., Postoffice.
Capitol Building at Salt Lake City, Utah
(Interior).

ern convenience to rapidly
man with a farm, garden or
ng wanted here in an up-to-

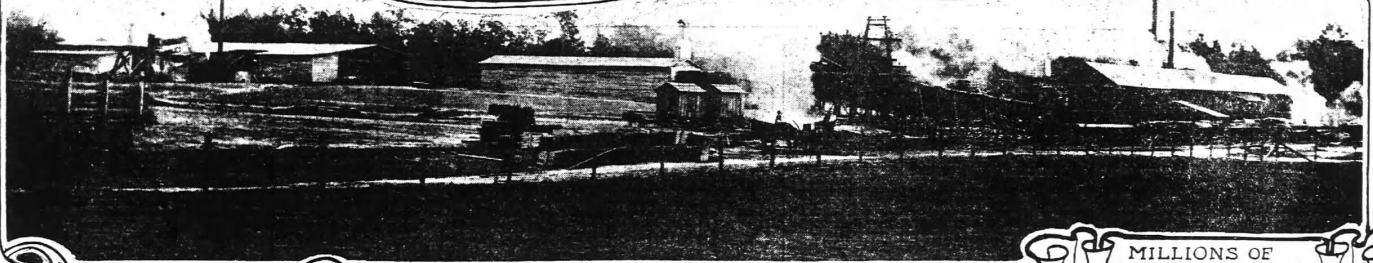


OF BEING THE METROPOLIS OF THE SOUTH.



IN THE SHADOWS OF ATLANTA'S SKY-SCRAPERS

GEORGIA



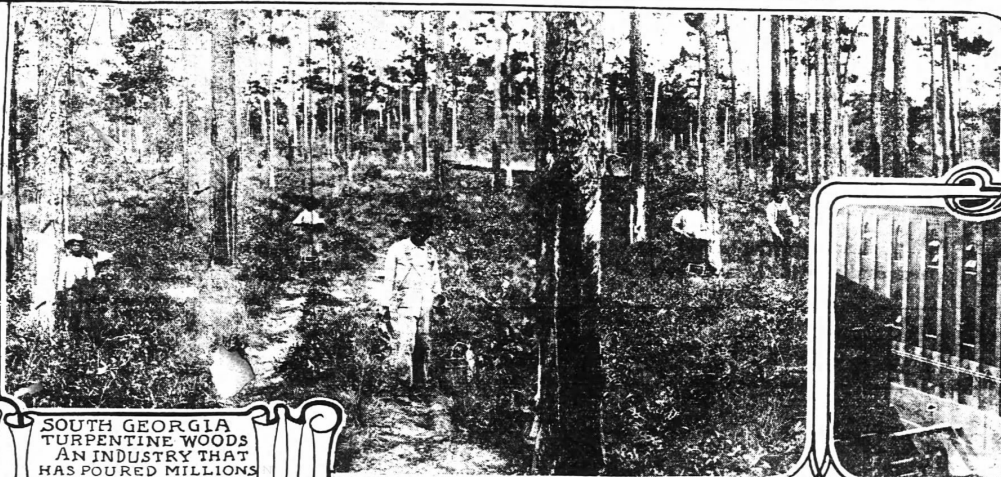
MILLIONS OF DOLLARS ARE BROUGHT INTO GEORGIA ANNUALLY FROM THE LUMBER INDUSTRY.



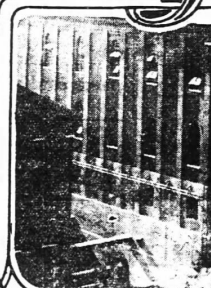
THE COMBINATION OF COTTON AND CORN THAT IS MAKING THE GEORGIA FARMER RICH.



IN A GEORGIA PACKING HOUSE



SOUTH GEORGIA TURPENTINE WOODS AN INDUSTRY THAT HAS POURED MILLIONS INTO GEORGIA



GEORGIA HAS UNPARALLELED WATER POWER RESOURCES

BENCH AND BAR

of Nation's Most Brilliant Men

PRIVATE SLEUTHS ARE REPOSITORIES FOR MANY SECRETS

Relations With Families Are Similarto That of the Doctor With Patient or Lawyer With Clients.

"The private detective stands between the family and disaster," remarked one of the best-known private detectives in the country, when interviewed recently upon the work the agencies are undertaking. "The private detective knows more secrets than the family doctor."

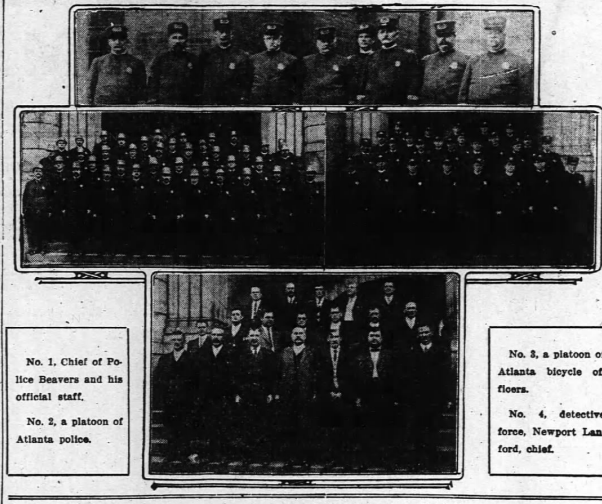
He continued this analogy, whose reputation is nation-wide. "Perhaps it is a lawyer, or a doctor, or a family physician, or a spendthrift clerk, who are engaged to give reports upon the family or firm cannot go to the regular city detectives for such work so they come to us. We must treat these investigations as strictly confidential or we lose our business. In other words, we stand our clients from any undesired publicity."

There are several standard private detective agencies in Atlanta. The oldest employ from 125 to 150 men during the year. It is well known, but this agency is not a secret. It is a well-known fact that the names of persons desiring to become detectives are not given to the public. The names of persons desiring to become detectives are not given to the public. The names of persons desiring to become detectives are not given to the public.

Kansas there is a school which is supposed to turn out "detectives." A correspondence course is given even when the pupil has been blind and dumb. A sheepskin diploma is given to the student who has completed the course. The student who has completed the course is given a diploma. The student who has completed the course is given a diploma.

In this long list of names every occupation under the sun probably is included. When the private detective agency has need for a chauffeur, a bookkeeper, or even an undertaker, there is a name upon the list of a person engaged in this line of work, who is only too glad to work upon the case for the excitement or the pecuniary benefit. There is a man who is suited for any kind of a "job" upon his list, and the proprietor only has to select.

To private detective agency, there is a need for numerous things. There is a stock in being stolen. The private detective agency is a stock in being stolen. The private detective agency is a stock in being stolen.



No. 1, Chief of Police Beavers and his official staff.

No. 2, a platoon of Atlanta police.

GOOD ROADS BUILT WITH AID OF HARROWS

The manufacture of harrows has come to be an industry that caters not only to the farmer alone, but to the road builder and the street maker as well.

Nowadays, the harrow, which was formerly used only in smoothing the land after the plow had broken it up, is employed to clean away the bedding of roadways and to level off the foundations of stones and dirt that go to make city streets. As a consequence of this great expansion in its field of usefulness, the harrow has developed into quite a different machine from the old flat spiked wheel that the country boy used to drive about the field behind his father and the horse.

Some of the harrows sold by Atlanta plants are of a size that would fill almost half the width of a street, and others are built to ship to other towns under contract with road contractors or for use in street improvement work. In spite of the development of the business, the old farm harrow constitutes the main part of the industry, and the Atlanta firms are kept busy assembling and turning out the regulation brand to keep the farmers of Georgia and adjacent states supplied.

STRATEGIC POSITION.

Atlanta has an important strategic position and its railroad facilities are so great that almost any place along the south Atlantic or Gulf coasts can be reached from Atlanta in the shortest possible time. The war department realized the fact that the planters to establish near Atlanta a brigade army post. Atlanta was the scene of much campaigning of the civil war and was finally reduced to ashes, and it is upon the site of the ashes of her past that the present metropolis has arisen phoenix-like in greater glory.

Walter McElreath



Photo by Hirschberg.

Walter McElreath, attorney at law, is a native Georgian. He is a graduate of the Washington and Lee university and began the practice of law in 1885 in Atlanta.

Mr. McElreath is a writer of note upon local subjects.

During the years 1895, 1910, 1911 and 1912 Mr. McElreath was Fulton county representative in the Georgia house of representatives. He is one of the best known attorneys in the commonwealth.

JOHN W. MOORE.



Photo by Stevenson.

John W. Moore, during the sixteen years he has practiced law at the Atlanta bar, and throughout the state, has established a record for loyalty to the interests of his clients, which has won him one of the largest general practices in the state. He has been the leading counsel in many cases of national interest and has won verdicts for his clients, against which seemed hopeless odds.

Mr. Moore is the senior member of the firm of Moore & Branch, with offices in the Peters building. He is a native of Butts county and a graduate of Emory college. He is thoroughly identified with every movement looking to the advancement of Atlanta and is personally one of the most popular men in the city.

George F. Gober



Well Known Legal Light.

Robert C. Alston



Robert C. Alston, native of Alabama, graduate of the University of Alabama and of the Atlanta Law school. Has practiced law in Atlanta continuously since graduation in 1891. He is general counsel of the Southern Express company and is engaged in the general practice of the law. He is a member of the Robert C. & Philip H. Alston law bank building is chancellor of the Episcopacy, diocese of Atlanta. Member of the Capital City club. Piedmont member of the University club. Married to Clara Lane, daughter of the late John Fleming G. Gubignon.

FIVE MILLION WILL BE SPENT ON EQUIPMENT

The Southern railway, through President Philip Harrison, has just announced in Washington that with the proceeds of \$5,000,000 of equipment trust notes, the Southern railway has just contracted for sixty locomotives, station in 1892, the passenger train cars, and 4,075 freight cars, largely of steel construction.

Of the locomotives, 45 will be of the heavy Mikado freight type, 5 of the Pacific passenger type, 11 six-wheel switchers and two eight-wheel switchers. They will be built in accordance with the latest and most improved design and will be similar to motive power of the same types now in service on the lines of the Southern railway where traffic is heaviest.

The all-steel passenger equipment includes 35 coaches of the largest and latest type, electrically lighted, 4 dining cars, 5 combination passenger and baggage cars, 5 mail and baggage cars and 5 baggage and express cars. The 4,075 freight train cars will include 2,200 30-ton steel underframe ventilator box cars, 1,000 20-ton all-steel flat cars, 200 20-ton all-steel stock cars and 25 steel underframe poultry cars.

The large equipment order shows the growth of the Southern railway and its purpose to enlarge its facilities to keep pace with that growth. As soon as it can be delivered by the builders this equipment will be placed in service and at the disposal of the business interests of the southeastern territory.

COTTON MAKES \$27 GROSS PER ACRE

Another fact, and a remarkable one, came out in the census figures—that is, Georgia produces more dollars per acre than any of the great farming states, Illinois and Iowa not excepted. Georgia's leading crop, cotton, with the seed included, made \$27 gross per acre in 1909. The other crops bring the average down.

Corn, the principal crop in Illinois, last year yielded \$18.47 an acre; in Iowa, \$15.65.

In the Dakota, wheat, which is their chief crop, yields about \$9 per acre.

Note the great difference in price of land, and that Georgia farms yield more per acre than those of any other state named.

Our lands produce 25 per cent more than Illinois farms, but the latter sell for six times as much as Georgia's.

Lamar Hill



Brilliant Young Lawyer.

Walter Percy Coles



Photo by Stevenson.

Noted Legal Advisor.

Young Counselor at Law. With Offices at 1120 Hurt Building.

HAROLD HIRSCH



Photo by Hirschberg.

Harold Hirsch, of the younger group of Atlanta's attorneys, focused attention upon his legal abilities during the recent nationally-known contest between the government and the Coca-Cola Company of Atlanta, in which the verdict in the action was really a testimonial to the purity

Sam'l A. Boorstin



One of the younger members of the Atlanta bar. Associated with the well-known firm of Napier, Wright & Wood.

Walter McElreath



Photo by Stevenson.

Walter McElreath, attorney at law, is a native Georgian. He is a graduate of the Washington and Lee university and began the practice of law in 1885 in Atlanta.

W. Carroll Latimer



Brilliant Young Lawyer.

Walter Percy Coles

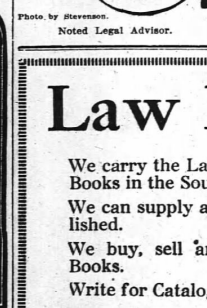


Photo by Stevenson.

Noted Legal Advisor.

Young Counselor at Law. With Offices at 1120 Hurt Building.

W. P. Jones



Brilliant Young Lawyer.

Walter Percy Coles

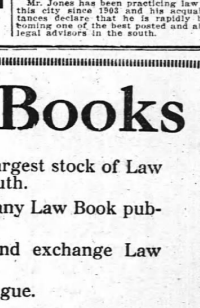


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Law Books

We carry the Largest stock of Law Books in the South.

We can supply any Law Book published.

We buy, sell and exchange Law Books.

Write for Catalogue.

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Publishers and Law Booksellers
50 E. Hunter St. Atlanta

PROGRESS

State Agricultural Society Has Accomplished Wonders

HISTORY OF STATE AGRICULTURAL BODY SHOWS BIG INCREASE

Organization and Work of Georgia Agricultural Society Another Proof of Commonwealth's Rural Development.

By Martin A. Calvin.

Of the many factors which have conspicuously figured in the welfare and the progress of this state, none have been more effective or more prominent than the Georgia State Agricultural Society.

It is, therefore, eminently proper that a brief history of this noble organization should be published for the information and encouragement of all concerned.

The suggestion that there should be an organization, the special object of which would be the advancement of agricultural and industrial interests of the commonwealth, presented itself to the minds of a number of the leading citizens and men distinguished in public life in the latter part of 1876.

On December 8, of the year last mentioned, a bill, signed by Jared Irwin, governor of the senate, and by Benjamin Whitaker, speaker of the house of representatives, and approved by David B. Mitchell, governor, became a law. Thus "The Agricultural Society of Georgia" was duly incorporated and authorized to proceed to accomplish the good work which the projectors of the movement had in mind.

Here is a list of the incorporators: John Bolton, John Cunningham, Thomas Young, Thomas Telfair, John M. Burges, Chris. Butler, Joshua B. White, Richard Richardson, Hester White, Swensson, Mark, Nichol Turnbull, John Stevens, William Burroughs, Hester White, Benjamin Burroughs, Hester White, Perry, Hugh Ross, Hester Kimball, Hester Caruthers, John Hunter, Henry Hall, James Longworth, Jonathan Davis, William Woodruff, William Williamson, James Dickson, David Willford, Stephen Martell, William O. Williams, Richard M. Stisen, John Anderson, John Kiplinger, John Kiplinger.

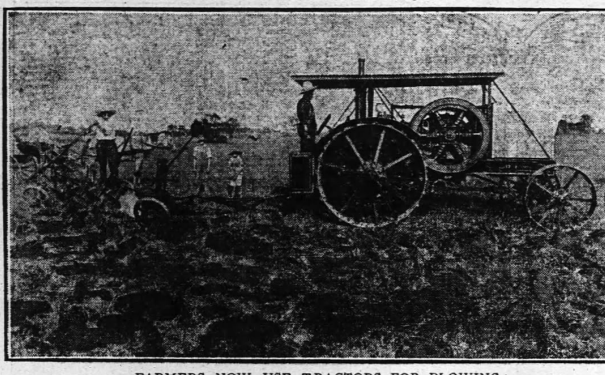
Jr. Adam Cope, John C. Williamson, William Taylor, Thomas Phelps, Jonathan Pettigrew, Charles Olden, Robert O. Houston, Benjamin Anshley, Frederick Ball, George Woodruff, Francis Roma, John Lawson, Richard Wall, Archibald S. Bullock, Samuel Lockock, Hugh McCall, Gordon I. Seymour, William Main, Edward Vaisa, Alfred Cuthbert, Henry Solomon, Thomas Gardner, John Craig, George Scott, Tobias V. Gray, James G. Amey, John Grimes, George Anderson, William B. Bullock, William Gaston, John H. Deuell, James Sison, Robert Small, Thomas L. Malone, Thomas Mendenhall, James B. Reed, Abraham Rodan, Theodore A. Schodde, Andrew Low, Richard P. Williams, George Hazen, Ralph May, Zachariah Miller, Calvin Baker, A. Jordan, Thomas P. Jones, Samuel Harter, George Jones, J. M. Adams, J. Devall, Thomas Devall, J. J. Colver, J. J. Shandor and N. N. Nantz.

You will find in the list the names of gentlemen who rendered high service to the commonwealth and were great distinction among the statesmen of their day and generation. A majority of the incorporators belonged to that large and worthy class of the population who, as planters and as patriots, citizens, lived lives of usefulness and liberally contributed to the betterment of society and the augmentation of the wealth of the state.

It must be taken for granted that the incorporators did not content themselves with having obtained official recognition at the hands of the general assembly of the state, but went vigorously to work—putting into execution the well-matured plan which they had formulated for a great purpose.

A splendid illustration of the mission of "The Agricultural Society of Georgia" was one calculated to enlist the active service of every true citizen—collect information as to the different modes of agriculture then practiced in the state, to suggest such improvements as experience had shown for making experiments, to make a general survey of the state, and for the amelioration of such as in their natural state are unproductive and unfit for cultivation—all of which objects they have been "highly laudable and interesting, and worthy the fostering care of the legislature."

The incorporators were authorized to establish a lottery upon such scheme



FARMERS NOW USE TRACTORS FOR PLOWING.

and plan as they might desire for the purpose of raising ten thousand dollars to be put into a lottery, the proceeds of which were to be applied to the objects for which the society had been established.

It is a matter of deep regret to the writer that he has been unable to find any published record of the manner in which and the extent to which the incorporators accomplished the praiseworthy objects to which they addressed themselves.

Pardon the reference: That is just our trouble in Georgia and in the south. We live in our time only; we meet our duties as become true men and good citizens, with that, we are content. Hence we are largely careless of recording to writing important transactions and preserving the same. This is true whether you apply the principle to peace or to war.

As a result of the non-recording habit just referred to, a new movement in the interest of agricultural and industrial progress was begun. It resulted in an act approved December 28, 1887.

Under that act, "A board of agricultural and rural economy of the state of Georgia" was called into existence. Its members were James H. Cooper and William C. Butler, who were elected to the office of incorporation. Associated with them were five or more representative citizens in each of the judicial circuits of the state. Among the names in several circuits appear the following: George Twigg, Paul Fitzsimmons, Robert L. Gamble, J. W. Hatcher, Augustus M. Clayton, George M. Troup and Howell Cobb.

It was the privilege and the duty of the society to inquire into the state and condition of agricultural husbandry and into every subject and matter connected therewith, and to make a general survey of the state such communication touching the same as might occur to the members of the society as just and proper. The annual meeting of the society was held in November.

I searched the state library from pit to dome, as it were, for a report from the society to the general assembly. I felt that one such report—well considered and exhaustive as the society of

ficials must have made it—would be worth to this article many times its weight in gold. But I searched in vain.

I have to keep hauled at the masthead motto of the old ship of agriculture—"The Georgia State Agricultural Society"—and I have found illustration in every event in the matchless career.

What a record she has written! So helpful, so inspiring, so brilliant, it may be likened unto "Apples of Gold in Pictures of Silver."

Think of an organization devoting all the years of a perfectly clean life to the purposes of an advancing agriculture, to the encouragement of industrial progress, to deeds of high enterprise along peaceful lines.

The Georgia State Agricultural society has been, and will continue to be, the vanguard corps of development, in the broadest and most comprehensive sense of the word, in the ever broadening field of agriculture. Far in advance of Mr. Hatch, it stood for the great work which the experiment stations in the several states and territories in the union are today doing. Far

in advance of the Morrill bill of 1862, which called into existence the government-supported agricultural colleges, it stood for agricultural education. It was sponsor to the present State College of Agriculture at Athens, and in recognition of the fact and of the timely service which it rendered, the society was accorded in the person of some of its most active members, representation on the board of trustees of the University of Georgia. To be more accurate, under an act of 1878 the charter of the university was so changed as to add four additional trustees to be elected by the Georgia State Agricultural society. This act was of force till the act of 1888, under the provisions of which the society lost its unsought representation. I mention the fact to instance recognition, on the part of the state and the university, of a helpful hand given to the parties at interest, at a crucial moment, by our noble old society.

Indeed, you cannot mention a good movement in the state, public in character, that has not been given the active co-operation of the society. You cannot mention a crisis in the history of the state that the society was not found at the forefront.

In 1860, as before reported, the state voted the society an annual appropriation of \$2,000 in aid of its work. That continued until the constitution of 1877. Because of the war, there were but ten fruitful years of that small contribution, but the money was turned to so useful an account it paid the state 100 per cent multiplied, on the investment. Since 1877, the society has chipped its own row, with never a thought of self, but ever recurring thought of its state.

Since 1877, the society has been working on the co-operative plan, enlisting one city after another in holding in turn have co-operated with the society in holding a state fair that accomplished nothing but good in directing attention to the possibilities of the state in agriculture, horticulture, etc. Deatur, Ga. April 1914.

FERTILIZER FACTORIES HELP GEORGIA FARMERS

Fifteen Factories In and Around Atlanta Manufacture State's Supply of Ground Bone and Acids.

There are fifteen factories in and around Atlanta who manufacture fertilizer and its by-products. The demand for fertilizer is growing by leaps and bounds that the local manufacturers can meet and day and night done so for months to keep up with their orders.

The increased demand is due to two things—the annual increase in acreage planted under cultivation and the popularity which the fall fertilization idea has attained. Formerly, the farmer turned up his ground in the spring and then sprinkled or spread his fertilizer. Now, however, it has been found that a crop 25 to 40 per cent larger can be raised if the ground is plowed in the autumn, given a good dressing or spreading of fertilizer and then turned and again fertilized in the spring.

Agencies: Henry.

Resides the making of fertilizers, there is a large volume of business connected with the local sale and southern distributing and four large firms here carry on a general agency from local offices. Besides these, a number of distributors who make the sale of fertilizers an important part of their business.

There are seven firms in Atlanta dealing in chemicals and the sales-agents, wholesalers and dealers. Manufacturers bring the Atlanta chemical proportions when compared to those of other cities in the south. The chemical business embraces straight chemical lines, disinfectants, vaccines, anti-toxins and similar things. There are three manufacturers of chemicals here and one is the chief southern branch manufacturer of one of the largest chemical houses in the world. Disinfectants have reached a market this city and there is a heavy business making and handling them.

Georgia is a natural grass state. Bermuda and the vetches grow wild, "mammoth" or "Palm grass," "crabgrass," sorghum, millet, clover, lespedeza, German millet and many other varieties of grasses and clover do especially well for hay.

Georgia Farmers Are the Most Independent of Any Class of Men on Earth

OLD CHARTER WHISKEY

For

Medicinal
Hotel and
Finer Saloon
and Club Use

This Whiskey Has
No Superior
Dispensed at All
LEADING
CLUBS



Its

Delicious Flavor
Exquisite Aroma
and Superb Quality

Stamp It as the Best
Whiskey for All
Purposes

Quality and flavor are the prime essentials and no pains or money is spared in making Old Charter the purest and best Whiskey on the market today.

OLD CHARTER

is made and distilled from the choicest Rye, Corn and Malt obtainable.

"ASK ANY COLONEL"

Showing portion of the floor space in our new home

We BUILD MACHINERY for MUNICIPAL WATER and LIGHTING PLANTS. OIL, STEAM AND POWER PUMPING ENGINES and ELECTRICAL MACHINERY of ALL DESCRIPTIONS

**Over 150,000
FAIRBANKS-MORSE
Engines in Use**

Tell Us for what purpose you need power and we will show you how some particular type of Fairbanks-Morse Electric Motor will meet your conditions. Let us show you what our motors are doing for others. Write for bulletin.

Fairbanks, Morse & Co.
(INCORPORATED)

594 WHITEHALL ST. ATLANTA, GA.



Showing portion of the floor space in our new home

We BUILD MACHINERY for MUNICIPAL WATER and LIGHTING PLANTS. OIL, STEAM AND POWER PUMPING ENGINES and ELECTRICAL MACHINERY of ALL DESCRIPTIONS

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Fairbanks, Morse & Co.
(INCORPORATED)

594 WHITEHALL ST. ATLANTA, GA.

CITY OF ATLANTA IS MAKING GREAT STRIDES AS BANKING CENTER OF THE SOUTHLAND

the past two decades, and approximately 400 per cent greater than the past decades.

In 1993 bank clearings at Atlanta only totaled \$60,753,911.13 and instead of showing an increase the following year clearings declined \$1,164,447.00, or only 1.9 per cent. This was the only year in the past two decades when clearings showed a decrease as compared with the year before.

In 1901, Atlanta's bank clearings were \$111,755,849.93. The year before that they equaled \$112,200,467.25, while in 1903 they equaled \$144,992,087.63. The largest gain during one year in the past century was in 1902, when clearings were \$121,500,457.25, as compared with \$111,755,849.93 in 1901. The largest loss was in 1903, when clearings declined \$19,444,697.27 during the year.

The foregoing figures give an idea of the importance of the business of

No city in the country the size or twice the size of Atlanta can produce figures that will surpass those of the Atlanta bank clearings.

It was such figures as these, together with conservatism of business growth of the city, that won Atlanta one of the regional banks.

Capital Stock.	Bonded and Other Indebtedness.	Net Income.
\$ 49,634,048	\$ 13,002,069	\$ 6,122,166
212,310,367	185,821,315	9,708,624
131,490,899	72,484,074	11,719,492
35,944,475	32,567,818	4,973,690
56,214,039	29,998,081	3,251,751

A black and white portrait of a man with a mustache, wearing a suit and tie, framed by an ornate, arched border. The man is looking directly at the camera with a serious expression. The background of the portrait is dark and textured. The frame is decorative, with scrollwork at the top and sides.

and national banks of Georgia at the

Phos. D. Meador
Frederic J. Paxton
dent.

AKER, Jr., Asst. Cashier
MARTIN, Asst. Cashier

ry

Bank

ta

ern Banking:
s Accounts
f Exchange
Cash

ers by Cable
Deposit Vaults
e Tax and
Information
ed, etc.

vided Profits

**United States,
City of Atlanta**

ty of Atlanta

*Designated Depository of the United States,
Fulton County and the City of Atlanta*

Georgia's Candy Tooth As Large As Stone Mountain

State Consumes Thousands of Pounds of Good Candy Per Year; Atlanta Is Center of Manufacturing in This Line of Trade.

By Frank E. Lowenstein, President Norris Candy Company.

Georgia's "candy tooth" is larger than Stone Mountain. The month in the world. Georgia consumes more sweets than Italy or Germany. Since the days of Wesley, through the revolutionary period, and to date the power of Georgia has been in the candy line. Candy has simply been staggering. Figures compiled by those earnest but oftentimes mistaken persons who go to the candy stores and look at the show that during the years 1912-1913, 4,510 tons, or 1,200,000 pounds of candy, were sold in the confines of the state. Dividing this poundage on the basis of the population of the state the figure shows that, scarce, anyone from Rabun Gap to Tybee Light, failed to buy some of the candy. These two years would require a train some 3 miles long to haul all of the candy made and sold in Atlanta from this city.

Figures for the first three months of 1914 tend to show that the total poundage of candy manufactured in Atlanta for the past five years, the figures will far exceed the figures on file for the same period for the two preceding years.

The calendar has much to do with the making and the sale of candy in Georgia. It makes true for the reason that at certain times of the year the demand for the succulent confections exceeds other occasions. Christmas, of course, is the greatest candy consuming time. The "goodies" are fitting gifts. New Year is another candy consuming time. The demand for candy exceeds the supply. Easter comes third. The sending of candy on Easter has become quite the popular thing for the past five years. Valentine's day is remembered by the candy purchasers for its heart-shaped boxes and dainty heart-shaped confections.

Candy is collateral for wages, favors, personal attentions and just, but by no means least, the healing of aching feelings. More boxes of dainty arranged sweetmeats are sent by parcel, foot, and messengers these days as "love's balm" upon the heart of a "lucky" man than ever before.

However, this idea is not new, it is related that Nero sent forth his messengers bearing sweetmeats on golden platters when he wished to assuage the grief of some fair damsel upon whom he had lavished attentions and then retired. This is no tip for the ardent wooer, however, simply a statement of fact for what it is worth.

Candy Making.

"Of the making of candy there is no secret," says the old saying among manufacturers. Happily Georgia manufacturers have not become entangled in the meshes of the state's or Uncle Sam's pure food laws in the matter of turning out standard sweetmeats. First in the line has been and necessary has

been Georgia, located in what might be termed the "hub" of the sugar wheel. This assures the candy manufacturers of a pure basis for the making of candy.

Given a pure raw base, the question of manufacturing candy in the general sense of the word has simply become one of the most careful handling of the product in the course of its manufacture into an edible and tasty product.

Personality here enters the lists. A manufacturer of candy can make a state or nation-wide name for his product solely through the methods he employs in the making of that product. This has time and again been proven.

The manufacturer who, through ignorance or personal greed refuses to put his name, his reputation and his brains behind the product he hopes to sell across foreign waters to an unknown portion, fails of his purpose before he begins.

The day of the dark, dank, dirty candy factory has gone forever. The era of clean, standard, modern methods in candy manufacture is here to stay. People will no longer buy candies if they see no labels denoting where the product is made and by whom. The product is made and by a trade-mark, simply a more and more knowledge.

The next most important feature of the manufacture of candy, especially here in Atlanta, is the securing of proper human side in making a candy worthy of national attention. To train and properly educate candy makers to work to a standard of excellence set by the ambitious manufacturer is in itself a stupendous task. Therefore good candy makers, in short terms, must "enter into the manufacture of candy as much as the spirit of the controlling interests that supply the capital."

Atlanta and the candy means the candy. Atlanta and the candy means the candy. Atlanta and the candy means the candy.

Fifty People Make It.

"Chocolate dipped nuts, as an example, are the result of the combined efforts of fifty people. The nuts are either pecans, almonds, Brazil or some other nut. These nuts are hulled and bleached by hand. They are hand sorted and hand-sorted. They are hand sorted and hand-sorted. They are hand sorted and hand-sorted.

METHOD USED IN RIPENING FRUITS SHOWN BY EXPERT

Article in Medical Journal Explains Chemistry of Ripening of Fruit Picked Green From the Trees.

It is well known that bananas are removed from the tree and shipped while in a green condition, and are ripened on the stalk in warm storerooms. Other fruits which are artificially ripened are peaches and dates. It is found that dates in California and Arizona only exceptionally reach maturity, but, as shown by experiments of the United States agriculture department, they can be matured by artificial means. The Journal of the American Medical association in a recent issue quotes from an article by Professor Francis E. Lloyd which explains the chemistry of this ripening process and how it is brought about.

He explains that fruits, the stringency of which in the unripe state is due to tannin, after ripening contain just as much tannin as before, but that it has undergone a combination with some other substance which prevents the solution of the tannin in the mouth and hence, the fruit will be bitter.

This effect may be brought about, as the Journal states, by the action of the enzymes of heat, alcohol, carbon dioxide or acetic acid. Tannin readily dissolves in water or in the juices of the mouth. It exists in such fruits as the apple, pear, plum, peach, etc., and is also present in the seed, which swells in water, thus permitting tannin to escape. The bitter taste, when the natural ripening process takes place or when heat or any of the chemical agents named is applied, is a combination of the contents of the tannin sacs takes place, so that when the fruit is eaten the tannin is not dissolved at all or is so slowly dissolved that the bitter, astringent taste is not observed. The case of the California oranges recently condemned by the federal government under the food and drug act does not come in the same class. Oranges have no starch to be converted into sugar, hence the artificial ripening process is not used. The ripening process is not used in the case of the California oranges.

The method of manufacture of the cheaper grades of candy combines the mechanical with the mercantile. Machine take the place of hands. Tools take the place of careful personal inspection. Even the packages are automatically done. Of course these candies are perfectly good and eatable, but they are the difference between "cotton and silk."

Again referring to the figures in the case it would be surprising to learn that one concern in Atlanta was more than 3,000 pounds of one kind of nut a year. This is a small amount of raw chocolate is another item in the purchase list of this same concern.

Various Ways to Flavor.

When it comes to flavoring extracts the number of flavors is so great that an encyclopedia to cover the ground. However, the business done in this line is under two headings. One is the true fruit flavoring and the other is the use of extracts.

In the making of the cheaper candies, the use of flavoring extracts is resorted to. This, of course, is harmful, but does not do for the better grade of candies. The use of the true fruit flavors, in good candy, makes an apparent difference noticeable to the discerning eye.

The manufacture of candy, summed up, is "personality plus quality." The people of the south demand the best in their sweetmeats. Personally, I have found that a man will pay a good price for candy if he is assured that he is getting good candy for his money. Mere 50-cent and 31 cent candy is sold here and in the vicinity, but this would suppose, Candy is more or less a staple article, so the sales are but slightly affected by times of financial stringency.

The growth of the candy-making and selling industry in the south is the greatest marvel connected with the business. The candy business in Georgia has all but quadrupled itself during the last ten years. Prior to that time, nearly all of the better candy was imported from New York and New Orleans. Now the people of the south buy a good candy, cheap or otherwise, in this country. The candy business in this state has grown to such an extent that it has left the hands of the manufacturer only a few days. The candy business in this state has grown to such an extent that it has left the hands of the manufacturer only a few days.



SWEEPING CURVES AT FIFTEENTH STREET

GOVERNMENT CHOOSES ATLANTA'S CLIMATE

When the United States government sought to establish an army post in Dixie, its sanitary officers traveled throughout the sixteen states, embracing Dixieland for one year, and they arrived at definite conclusions as to the exact spot where such an army post would be placed.

The main consideration in the selection of a spot to locate such a post was climate. Atlanta was selected. From authentic records it was shown that Atlanta's all-the-year-round climate excelled that of any other point in the fifty cities which the government sanitary officers visited.

Georgia has eight, the lowest with a mean annual temperature of about 60 degrees; the highest of between 70 and 80 degrees, which means that, owing to variety of climate and soil and the varying altitudes of the different sections, Georgia produces the widest variety of crops of any state in the union—in fact, with the exception of the essentially citrus fruits, and even those are grown in the southern portion of the state, but not on a commercial scale. Georgia produces everything that grows.

Atlanta people appreciate the value of their fish and game markets by patronizing such establishments liberally. The city boasts the best fish and game markets of any inland community in the south. The boast is borne out by the facts.

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FISH FOUND IN ATLANTA MARKETS FROM EVERY SEA

Local Dealers Display Wonders of Briny Deep As Well As the Best Delicacies in Many Countries.

Anything that swims is sold in Atlanta. One of the largest concerns of the kind in the country which is located here makes its boast that it sells everything that is edible in the rivers and ocean.

The most pleasing feature of this statement is the appended words which declare "and we sell it fresh." The expansion of the great express and parcel post service of the south has made the purchase of sea-foods and fish in Georgia simply a matter of hours. Fish that are caught in Brunswick harbor reach Atlanta the next day before sunset.

Trout, hooked in any of the north Georgia mountain streams, are in Atlanta frying pans within eight hours. Lobsters, still alive, crawl out of sea mosses and try to escape the boiling pot. Crabs live just long enough to scent the frying pan.

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Market

Everything in—

Fish

Oysters

Game

Poultry

25 and 27 E. Ala. St.

Both T. J. Anderson, Pres.
Phones W. K. Anderson, Sec. and Treas.

REFERENCES

Atlanta National Bank.....Atlanta, Ga.
Trust National Bank.....Atlanta, Ga.
American National Bank.....Atlanta, Ga.
Central Bank and Trust Corp.....Atlanta, Ga.
Bank of Buford.....Buford, Ga.
Bank of Waynesboro.....Waynesboro, Ga.

J. S. BROGDON

MEMBER AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY

Analytical Chemist

Chemistry Applied to Industries



By Colonel Willis E. Ragan,
President Merchants and Manufa

Atlanta, the logical market, presents an endless chain of reasons for the merchant to withhold his orders. All mutually beneficial. Retail merchants of the southeast can save from 10 to 25 per cent on their purchases by buying in Atlanta.

They can buy from jobbers here at the same prices that they could buy in New York, Boston or Chicago, and save the freight, which figures around 5 per cent, depending upon the class of goods, weight and packing.

They can keep their stock longer, fresher, keeping their stock seasonable, fresh and diversified. They can come to Atlanta and select from the same lines, the same styles that are being offered in New York, Chicago, St. Louis and other centers, and return without delay to their home market.

"All of the great manufactured lines exploited by national and localized advertising are carried in stock in Atlanta, and procured from the Atlanta jobbers and quality stores at a price and special treatment. When buying in one of the faraway markets, a merchant would either be compelled to pay a price for the sizes of goods that he could never sell, or go without the trade of those special customers, who will insist upon what they want and will not be satisfied with anything less. To the merchant, the loss of order houses, to the customer, loss of trade for the merchant, and general discomfort all around.

"Upon you rests the burden of selection. If you place orders for goods your constituents will find suitable to their needs, pleasant in their use and profitable in their cost. Honor will be crowned with the praises of the homes for which you buy. Business flows naturally to the merchant who is able to supply the home-folk. Cast your lot with the Atlanta jobbers for you are their 'home-folks.'
You are an individual and your success is your own. We want you to feel that the merchants and manufacturers of Atlanta are making and

than merely taking a profit from your pockets. We make goods here and buy goods abroad for the betterment and uplift of our home cities and states. We are not even a part of the production and distribution of Atlanta-made or Atlanta-distributed goods.

"When you deal with the merchants and the people of the South, you can feel certain of the hearty approval of the friends and neighbors upon whose good wishes your success depends. We long to see the day when you can find your success in an endless, but optimistic, chain. The people depend upon you to properly present for their inspection dependable merchandise."

"WILLIS E. RAGAN,
"President Merchants and Manufac-
"turers' Association."

**Sleeping Products Are
Made Locally and Shipped
to 16 States In Dixie.**

A hotel man first seeks a good mattress to put on his beds before he picks out his hotel furniture. Southern hotel men and, in fact, the purchasing public of the south have learned that no better mattresses can be found than the ones manufactured right here in Atlanta by Atlanta manufacturers.

From the Mississippi to the Potomac, Atlanta-made mattresses are known as well as Georgia cotton. The money invested in the manufacture of these goods in this city alone runs well into the seven-figure column.

The factories where the Atlanta mattresses are put together are sanitary, light and employ nothing but white

Atlanta has built a reputation upon the durability and the comfort-giving qualities of the mattresses and spring beds which are manufactured here. These household articles are sold not only in the city and used here in the houses of the wealthiest and most fastidious, but from Atlanta they are distributed all over the south and south-east.

The manufacturers of the mattresses and springs of the city are:



RAILWAY FACILITIES. The facilities for local transit include 198 1/2 miles of street railway which transported an average of 180,000 passengers per day during the year 1922. The street railway system reaches in every direction beyond city limits and extends in some places

City Officials Urging the
Establishment of Market
Houses Such as Are in
Many Other Cities.

Since the days when Martinique was merged into and became Atlantic there has periodically been force upon the minds of her people the fact that her economic conditions were not keeping pace with her increasing population.

Range, a shout will not drown it. The shouting is the only way of getting the crying heard for a central market. The shouting is the only way of getting the shouting heard for a central market. The shouting is the only way of getting the shouting heard for a central market.

to provide for her family. She could find a place where she could keep her property, proper sanitary conditions, state fish, state fruit, state vegetable, still only for transcarats, allow solid or used.

At the beginning of the woman's club movement, the club women have had in mind the fulfillment of the object, which should take to second place in our life responsibilities. The foreign lands, never has the writer found a city with the size and intelligence of Atlanta without the proper market gives when under city's control. Purchase of supplies

ter conditions, is almost an insufficient part of the demand for the servant in vast numbers of homes. All because, in order to get supplies, and to get the water, and to get the food, and other, and accept whatever that particular section has to offer.

We have many daughters, and a wife. We appeal to our citizens to get out to make possible for our girls to get to the place where they can be good health of our families, the good health of our city, and the good example which they will give to the world.

The standard and management of the home set the home in which every woman can find the right place, and find comfort of mind and body and well in knowing that nothing shall be allowed to interfere with the standard of the well-being of it.

AUTO TRUCKS
ARE MADE HERE

Continued From Page One.

as they were in the pre-machinery days.

A hundred years ago four farmers could put nearly asse enough wheat on two hundred acres and one other farmer had about the same amount of wheat on his last forty. North Dakota alone grows wheat enough to feed the world, and this is true of people besides. Such is the march of machinery.

No farm can be run today at a profit without machinery. The farmer who would hold money on a farm where the soil was not up with hand-sickles and the seed was not sown with a seed drill, and combined with scientific method and large units of production, from his farm profits are not coming. The old-fashioned operations, as made

Benefits of Cheaper Power.

Modernizing tonight against the world's leading power companies is the cause of the first hand reapers. They in 1890, saved the world from a calamity of thousands of laborers and farmers. They saved the world from a death of labor in the harvest fields. The farmers were compelled to use the hand reaper, and the world was saved from a death of labor in the fields.

In the same way, power owners are being compelled to use the electric light. No matter what objections they may have in their minds, there is nothing else to do. The power companies are being forced to use the electric light, and the world is saved from a death of labor in the fields.

The laws of business are as inflexible as the laws of nature.

WATER FLOWS AWAY.

The water flows away from Atlanta in every direction, part going to the Atlantic ocean and part to the Gulf of Mexico.

MAGNIFICENT VIEWS.

From the highest Atlanta buildings glimpses can be obtained of the historic mountains, Yonah, and Stone Mountain, the largest single mass of granite in the world. Towards the north are seen the Kennesaw hills, which were

Progress Linked With Perfection Yields Prosperity



32 South Pryor Street, Atlanta, Ga.

BUILDING

Atlanta Contractors Are the First in South

GROWTH OF CITY
IS BEST MARKED
BY THE RECORDS

Atlanta Compared With
Other American Cities
Shows Great Stride Forward
In Building and Construction.

The material growth of a city is best indicated by its building records. The comparison of the building records of Atlanta with those of other American cities furnishes a basis for the growth of that "Atlanta spirit" which is so dear to the heart of all Atlanta people. The records show that building generally were listed in Atlanta to the following amounts:

	Rank
In 1909.....	25
In 1910.....	24
In 1911.....	23
In 1912.....	22
In 1913.....	21

The figures for the first eight months of 1913 are a gain of 19 per cent over the same period for 1912. The present indications are that this year will surpass all previous records.

The column headed rank indicates the relative position of Atlanta in the list of seventy leading cities. From which such reports are received. It will be noticed that Atlanta is moving steadily to the front. When we recall that Atlanta ranks first in population by the census of 1910, the contradiction that demonstrates beyond contradiction that Atlanta is gaining on the cities of the South and adding strength to the belief that she is becoming the city of the future.

The records for the first eight months of 1913 are a gain of 19 per cent over the same period for 1912. The present indications are that this year will surpass all previous records.

What It Means to Atlanta. This takes no account of the material produced by Atlanta factories that is used in building elsewhere. Such material is distributed in large quantities from Virginia to Texas.

Engaged in the preparation of the following figures for Atlanta:

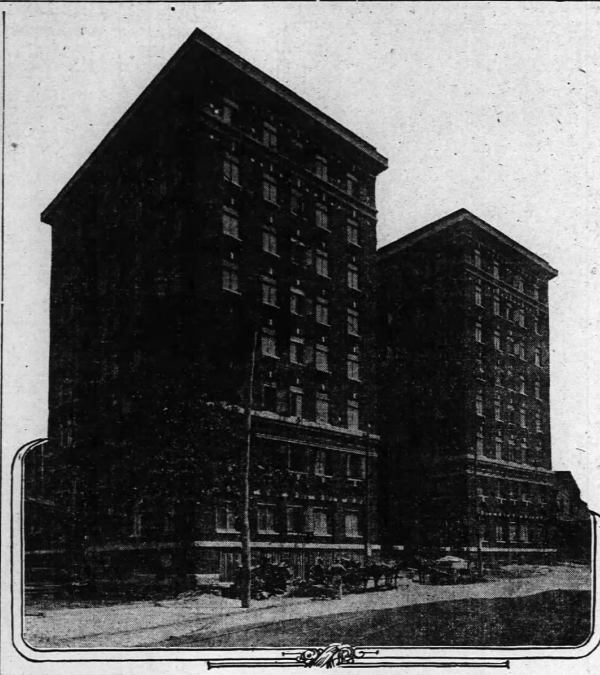
Total in Atlanta	Material
Number of manufacturing establishments.....	452
Persons engaged.....	3,000
Capital.....	\$2,000,000
Cost of material.....	\$1,500,000
Value of product.....	\$7,000,000
Value of output.....	\$2,500,000

The last row and is only approximate. The census data for 1910 shows that the amount of building permits issued in Atlanta for the year 1910 was \$1,000,000 more of building material produced in Atlanta than was used in the city and suburbs. As considerable material is brought into Atlanta for buildings from outside territory, the value of material in Atlanta for the year exceeds the figures named.

To show that the above figures are not overestimated, consider the following:

There are over the members in the Atlanta Builders' Exchange, of which Atlanta has an aggregate capital of \$1,000,000 to \$2,000,000. These include most of the manufacturing establishments in the census table, together with the increase since 1909. It also includes others than manufacturers who are directly engaged in the building business in Atlanta and vicinity. These figures, as well as information gathered from representative members of the exchange, would indicate that the conclusions reached in the preceding paragraphs are very conservative.

There are probably more than 6,000 men in Atlanta engaged in building operations and in the preparation and construction of many of the buildings men constitute a desirable and worthy class of citizens, of whom it can be



HANDSOME Y. M. C. A. BUILDING JUST COMPLETED.

truthfully said, they contribute greatly to the upbuilding of the city.

Better Structures Erected.

The growth of the building interest of Atlanta has been paralleled by the improvement in the quality of the buildings. The building code of 1911 has been better building than the old code did, and the standards of construction are being steadily raised. This applies especially to the fire-resisting qualities of buildings. As a city grows and the buildings become more fire-resisting, it can readily be seen that it is necessary to make such increase. While great improvement has been made along these lines, the building her school fireproof. They could at the same time be rendered more sanitary and the reduction in repairs and depreciation added to the saving in insurance would go a long way toward paying the extra cost.

Atlanta's development in different classes of buildings has been unequal. In office buildings we have a group of structures that will compare favorably with those of any other city. The advantage in this is the Equitable building, which was erected in 1911. This building is a fine example of modern office buildings. It has been completed for some years past, and two of our large department stores have created such structures. It is to be hoped that they will become the prevailing type in the congested district. The necessity for conservatism in the requirements of the building code should not be overlooked. No unnecessary hardship should be put upon prospective owners to discourage the progress in bettering the city.

The cost of buildings has been increased for some years past, apart from the improvement in quality that has been referred to. This is due to the increased cost of both labor and material. Labor in the building trades, as elsewhere, has been increasing with the cost of living. Material has advanced more than any other important material because the source of supply is being so rapidly reduced. This has caused some of the desire for fireproof buildings to encourage the use of reinforced concrete as a building material. Atlanta was prompt to grasp the advantages of this material, and has many structures built of it.

A great and increasing influence over the building interest of this community has been exercised by the Atlanta Builders' Exchange. This organization in 1908 and has grown steadily till it has reached the size

previously referred to. In 1909 it was called on by the mayor to select a committee to which was referred the preparation of the new building laws. It was officially recognized as a representative body of the building industry. The exchange stands for constructive methods in the use of material and favors the trade schools, and has urged upon its members the encouragement of attendance at the night school of the Georgia Technic. Its members, accustomed to handling hard facts, are not very susceptible to passing fancies, and hence form a conservative body in the community. The exchange was due to its recognition of the progress in the building business. It has, therefore, striven to encourage fair play between the members, and just dealing with the owners and architects on the one hand and the army of workmen on the other.

The magnificent building record of Atlanta proves that the first of the objects is being attained. The kindly feeling existing in the building trades between employer and employee, and disputes shows that much is being accomplished toward the latter end of the harmony which has generally been produced in the building industry at a reasonable cost compared to other cities and yet warmer prevalent here during such a large part of the year.

The building interest is reported good throughout the country, but no city is the prospect brighter than in Atlanta.

COMMERCIAL OF ATLANTA.

Atlanta occupies a commanding site on the crest of the ridge that divides the watershed of the South Atlantic coast from that of the Gulf of Mexico. The water of the river, and by its navigation serves in the pure atmosphere from the surrounding country, and has a natural drainage that makes it a very healthful location.

ELECTRIC POWER.

The electric power which operates the lighting and transit of Atlanta is very extensive and plans are under way for carrying the service into other counties and towns within the radius of this city. The water, river, and falls and other tributaries are utilized for this purpose.

BOXES AND TANKS
ENOUGH TO HOLD THE
WORLD'S OLD CLOTHES

Local Plants Manufacture
Enough Cartons and By-
Products To Fill a Fleet
That Would Circle the
Equator.

The production of wooden boxes and tanks is an industry peculiarly belonging to Atlanta. One of the largest concerns in the south devotes its entire building and its staff of workmen to manufacturing wooden boxes and building tanks for various purposes. Tanks are built for all sorts of business. Some use large cedar tanks for water storage purposes. Some use tanks atop of tall buildings, to hold acids, potent fire extinguishing combinations and similar fluids. Boxes are shipped from Atlanta by this concern for every conceivable purpose. Packing houses, fruit growers, canners, meat concerns, grocery establishments all send in their orders for wooden containers.

These wooden containers are shipped from this city in railroad lots, stacked down. The pieces are piled so that each box is completely surrounded by others, and are packed together at designated spots. Atlanta boasts of the progress being made in the local manufacture of boxes and tanks, and the industry is rapidly taking its place in the foremost ranks of the city's commercial life.

R. M. HUDSON

PAVING CONTRACTOR

General Offices 422-23 Healey Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.

Vitrified Brick and Asphalt
Paving a Specialty

Finished Concrete Base on Work Now Under Construction in Charlotte, N. C.

REFERENCES

CITY OF ATLANTA, GA.

100,000 yards of Bituminous Macadam, Rock and Chert Paving.

OPELIKA, ALA.

20,000 yards Vitrified Brick Paving.

TAMPA, FLA.

75,000 yards Vitrified Brick Paving, now under construction.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

65,000 yards Sheet Asphalt Paving. Also private work for Charlotte Electric Railway and Piedmont & Northern Railway, about 15,000 yards each.

DECATUR, GA.

About 20,000 yards Bituminous Macadam.

Will begin construction at Columbia, S. C., in about three weeks on approximately 100,000 square yards of sheet asphalt and asphaltic concrete.

E. E. DYSARD, President. C. H. STARLING, Secretary.

Dysard Construction Co.

GENERAL CONTRACTORS
400 & 401 Austell Bldg.

Specialties—
SEWERS, WATER WORKS,
ELECTRIC LIGHTS AND
TELEPHONE SYSTEMS
CONSTRUCTED.

References—

We take pleasure in referring to all our past work. We have done work in every Southern State.

Correspondence Solicited

E. E. DYSARD

C. W. LANE & CO.

INCORPORATED

GENERAL

CONTRACTORS

Steam and Electric

Railroads

Water Powers Developed

City Water Works

Sanitary Sewers

Street Paving

Concrete Buildings

General Offices

HEALY BUILDING

ATLANTA, GA.

Hightower Box
and Tank Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Packing Boxes, Soda Water Cases

Water Tanks, Fancy Chicken Coops

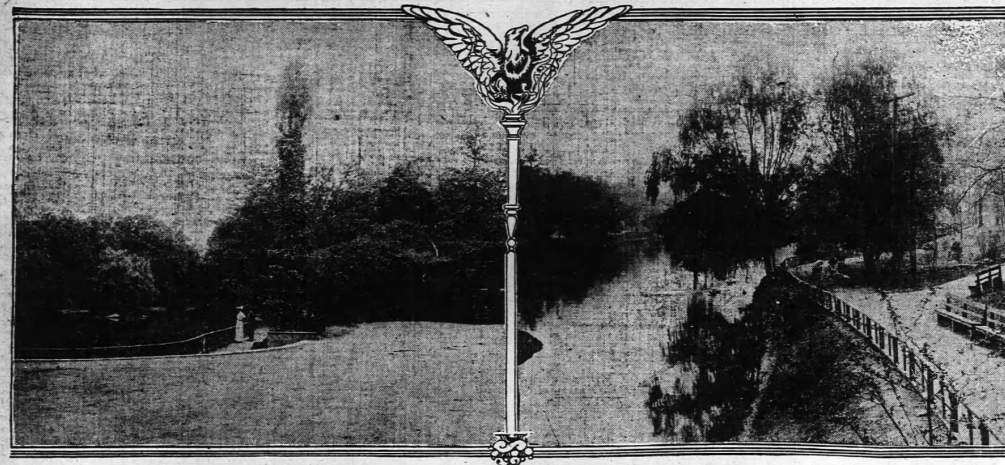
and SILOS

ATLANTA, GEORGIA





Atlanta Is Real Center for Negro Education



SCENES IN BEAUTIFUL GRANT PARK, ATLANTA

EXHAUSTIVE ANALYSIS MADE BY AUTHORITY ON NEGRO EDUCATION

Well Known Leader of
Race in Atlanta Shows
Exact Status of Race Educational Problem by a
Careful Compilation of
Facts.

By Dr. H. B. Butler.

Fifty-four years ago there was not a single educational institution in Georgia for the colored youth. But see what God hath wrought. Today there are more than twenty universities, colleges, industrial schools and academies where these people can take up the higher branches of study; there are the thousands of city and county schools scattered all over the state. A glance at the report of our state school commissioner with a view of studying the country schools will reveal the fact that many of the counties have made no reports, and several of those reporting show that the rural schools for the colored youth are in a very poor condition. They are better than we had fifty-four years ago, and we should use these to the best advantage and put forth every effort to assist the county officials to better the conditions.

Do not intend to take up that part of our educational facilities in this article and will pass it by saying that I am of the firm opinion that the ones in authority are doing the best they can with the means in hand, and we should encourage and aid them in all the ways we can to better the systems of both white and colored rural schools, remembering that what helps one will also in the long run help the other.

But I desire to lay before the readers of The Constitution what the colored people are doing to help themselves educationally, and do their friends north and south are doing to help us, and what the state of Georgia

is doing in the way of advance studies among my people.

Before beginning this article, in order that I might speak with authority, I sent out communications to the schools that I shall after discuss, and they were kind enough to give me the information asked. Hence the statistics given here are fresh from the schools, having been gathered during the past six days. Therefore, without the figures of lawyers or statisticians, shall proceed directly to show how these schools are striving to aid the state and nation in improving the colored millions in their borders and ultimately beyond their borders.

Atlanta university, the oldest institution for the higher education of colored youth in the state, has twenty-six instructors. It has sent out 756 graduates and these are making excellent headway in nearly every state in the union. It has enrolled this year 439 students. The gross cost of operating the institution is \$70,000 annually, which comes from incomes, gifts and tuition.

Rev. Edward T. Wells, who is president and he and his force of teachers are doing a good work for the state and nation. His father was one of the founders of the school and was one of its early presidents.

Morris Brown University of Atlanta, Rev. A. Fountain, A. B. P. B. president, is an institution founded, owned and operated entirely by the African Methodist Episcopal church conference in Georgia. It presents instruction in academic, normal, college and theological courses. Turner Theological seminary is a part of this school and has sent some students to the pulpits of many denominations.

It has a teaching force of thirty-one, the cost of operating the school is over \$40,000 a year. This money comes from the members of the African Methodist Episcopal church in Georgia. Four hundred and fifty graduates have gone from this school and lost themselves in the thickets of the fight against ignorance and sin. This school, year there are 399 students enrolled in the several departments.

Garrison Theological seminary, At-

lanta, Ga., is perhaps the oldest institution of its kind in the state. It is the only fully endowed colored school in the state. It has a strong faculty; Rev. S. R. Idemian, D. D., is president, and while it is a Methodist school it does not restrict its students to that church. It has sent out 200 graduates and has now 45 students enrolled for this school year. It has a teaching force of 25 and time it cost \$18,000 annually to operate the institution, which comes from its endowment. The graduates of this school and strong men and are laboring in nearly every state in the country and some in foreign countries and some are teaching in many of the leading schools for colored youth in the south.

Morehouse college, Professor John Hops, president, is also located in Atlanta, and while a Baptist institution, it does not confine itself to students of that denomination alone.

It has a faculty of sixteen and has sent out 405 graduates, and these are

doing effective service in all parts of the country. It has enrolled for this year 293 students in the several departments. Including the divinity department. Some strong men have gone out from the divinity department, and classical department of this school among whom may be mentioned Rev. E. R. Carter, of whose long and useful service as pastor of Friendship church in this city, is well known; Rev. C. T. Walker, known widely as the black surgeon; He is now located in Atlanta, where he is erecting an institutional church at a cost of \$50,000. Rev. P. James Bryant, the able pastor of the Central Baptist church, has gone from that school. The operating cost of the school is \$14,000 annually and comes largely from the home missionary societies and tuition. The school, as will be seen, is doing a splendid service for the state and country.

It has a faculty of sixteen and has sent out 405 graduates, and these are

easily the leading school for colored girls in the state and the country. It was founded by Miss Sophia H. Pack, and was maintained by the death of Miss Giles. Miss Lucy Hale Tapley was elected president of the institution and under her directing hand the work has steadily gone forward. It has a teaching force of fifty, and has sent out 410 graduates; these are scattered all over this country and South America and Africa, where some laid down their lives for the cause of the Master. It has a student body now of 70, from all parts of the world. It must cost an enormous sum to operate that institution yearly.

Jurist academy, Athens, Ga., Professor J. H. Brown, principal, has nine teachers. It has sent out 120 graduates, all of whom are doing well, and has an enrollment of 185; it cost \$4,000 annually to run the school.

This sum comes from the Jurist association, friends and tuition.

The Athens High and Industrial Pro-

feesor I. F. Harris principal, has ten teachers and 245 students. It has sent out 110 graduates, and they are doing well. Cost of operating the school is \$4,250, which comes from the city and school board.

Pain college, Cuthbert, Ga., is an African Methodist Episcopal school. Professor A. B. Cooper is principal. It has six teachers and an enrollment of 350, and has sent out several graduates. Cost of operation is annually about \$1,500.

Shiloh Normal school, at Macon, is an old and well known institution. Professor C. P. Riedelstedt is the principal. It has fifteen teachers and an enrollment of 435. It has sent out 275 graduates, all of whom are doing good

work for the state. The cost of operation is \$10,000, which comes from the American Missionary association and tuition.

In Macon is also located the Central city college. It is under the control of one of the Baptist state conventions. Professor W. C. Holmes is the president. It is a new institution and the future is bright for it. I do not know how many graduates it has sent out nor its present enrollment.

American institute is an institution founded by Professor M. S. Reddie, one of the graduates of Morehouse college. It is filling a much needed place in that section of the state. It has fifteen teachers and a enrollment of 250, and has sent out seventy-five graduates to help light the dark places in the state. It costs \$12,500 to

Clark University

ATLANTA

C LARK UNIVERSITY is a Christian school, founded in the year 1870 by the Freedman's Aid Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church. It is open to students of all classes, and both sexes, the sole conditions of admission being a desire to learn, good moral character, and obedience to lawfully constituted authority.

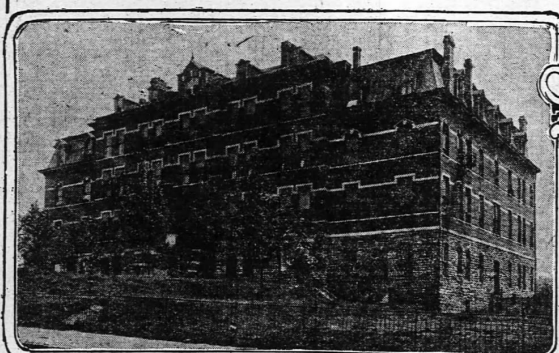
Due consideration is given to those who prove themselves trustworthy. The broad-minded, large-hearted, self-controlled person is the one fitted for unity of action with his fellows who seek to serve others. Social service not self-seeking is commendable.

An athletic field, with football, baseball, running track, parallel bars, tennis court and other physical attractions, has been provided for students.

Rt. Rev. J. S. FLIPPER, L.L. D.,
Chancellor

Rev. WILLIAM A. FOUNTAIN, A. M.,
President

Rev. L. H. SMITH, D. D.,
Treasurer



ADMINISTRATION BUILDING

FLIPPER HALL
WYLIE TRAINING HALL

MOREHOUSE COLLEGE

(Formerly Atlanta Baptist College)

ATLANTA, GA.

An institution operated by the American Baptist Home Mission Society for the Christian education of Negro young men.

A school famous within recent years for its emphasis on all sides of manly development.

The only institution in the far South devoted solely to the training of Negro men and boys.

Graduates given high ranking by greatest Northern universities. Debating, Y. M. C. A., athletics, orchestra, glee club, all live features.

For catalogue or other information address

JOHN HOPE, President.

MORRIS BROWN UNIVERSITY

ATLANTA, GEORGIA

A CHRISTIAN SCHOOL AND CO-EDUCATIONAL

The Largest Institution in the South owned and controlled by Negroes.

Founded in 1881. Annual Registration 950

DEPARTMENTS: Theology, Collegiate, Science, Normal, Commercial, Preparatory, English, Music, Domestic Science, Nurse Training and Industrial Department. The University maintains an Employment Bureau which is able to furnish competent help at all times.

Located Corner North Boulevard and Houston Street

For further particulars address

Rev. WILLIAM A. FOUNTAIN, President

"Tifton in the Heart of the Live"

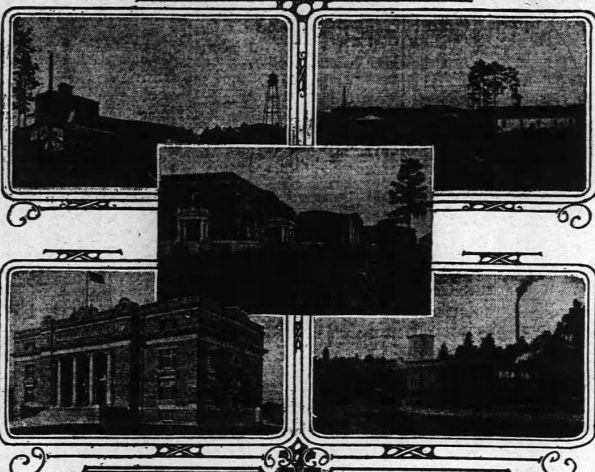
INDUSTRIES

Cotton, Lumber, Planing and Cotton Oil Mills.
Cotton Compress and Ginneries.
Ice, Electric Light and Power Plant.
Foundry and Machine Shop.
Harrow Factory.
Two Fertilizer Plants.
Acidulating Plant, 2,000 cars annual capacity.
Wagon and buggy Factory.
Harness and Vehicle Factories.
Novelty Works.
Garage with complete power machinery.
Pickling Salting Station.

TIFTON COUNTY

Farms from \$20 to \$40 per acre, according to location. Climate permits farming the entire year.
Great Trucking Region.
Yields all Vegetables.
Pork can be raised at 3c per pound.
Peaches, Grapes and Berries yield big crops.
No extreme of temperature. Average, 68.
A 40-foot Boulevard circles Tifton, giving frontage to tracts of from 5 to 20 acres for Homes, Trucking or Poultry.
Tax valuation \$4,630,000.
Actual Property value, \$13,500,000.
Best free Public School system in Georgia.
Twenty-two miles of the National Highway.
Complete County Rural Free Delivery of Mail.
Complete system Farmers Telephone lines and four local exchanges.

A Few of Tifton's Manufacturing, Educational and Public Buildings in Which Her Citizens Take Pride



Upper left hand corner—\$100,000.
Lower left hand corner—Tifton Cotton Compress.
Center—Second Congressional District Agricultural School.
Upper right hand corner—Plant of Tifton Farm Tool Company.
Lower right hand corner—Tifton Cotton Compress.

It is estimated that new industries have brought 187 families to this community and that their annual wage distribution will be \$50,000. The American Tifton & Atlantic railroad has been surveyed from Americus, Ga., to Tifton, Ga., and will cross six miles of railroad, it will traverse a large section which is now without railroad facilities. All of the preliminary work has been done. The headquarters of the road will be at Tifton. There was established at Tifton this year the first station for the purpose of salting pickling cucumbers in the south. Growers have contracted with an Atlanta pickle manufacturing firm to plant 250 acres in pickling cucumbers. To care for these a pickle salting plant has been erected, the value of which has a capacity of \$1,500.

Tifton is a safe place to live and to invest money. Why? It's in the center of the most prolific and versatile farming land of the Great Southeast.

Its industries are drawing new capital and resources. Its people are intelligent, industrious, progressive. Population, 3,500. Three Railroads, G. S. & F., A., B. & A., Atlantic Coast Line, a fourth organized. Two Banks with total resources exceeding \$2,000,000. Tax valuation of property, \$2,000,000. Actual value of property, \$3,000,000. City tax rate, 13 1/2 mills. Total debt, \$65,000. Pure water from wells 450 feet deep. Complete Sewer System. Graded Public Schools with modern equipment. Agricultural School, 315 acres, 100 students. Churches: Baptist, Methodist, Presbyterian, Episcopal, Wesleyan Methodist. Public Library. Woman's Club, maintains "City Beautiful."

"Out of the deep forests, into the realms of light!" How truly the old passage fits the origin and growth of Tifton, Ga. Since the days when south Georgia was covered with the pine woods like the blanket of night, to the present day, the evolution of Tifton from its all but primeval savagery to its latter-day progressiveness has been the wonder of its beholders.

From a sawmill town to an agricultural center, worthy of the state's grace, Tifton has made remarkable strides forward. The history of the commonwealth DOES NOT PRODUCE its equal.

To evidence the spirit which is making Tifton not only "known," but great, it is only necessary to point out her industrial successes as well as her agricultural achievements.

Manufacturers wishing to be near the base of their raw products have clustered about Tifton in goodly numbers. The city has increased in population as the manufacturing plants have increased. The people living in this healthy city and in the healthful living of Tifton county are a human lot, well tempered in the art of living and working, all striving to bring about an ideal condition of life, which in return will act as their own reward. The altitude of Tifton, higher than Macon, higher than Albany, makes for a healthy population. Rolling hills and beautiful vistas about the city. Natural drainage conditions are the saving grace of the community. In that the feverish dread of strangers, and in this vicinity, extinct.

"Health and Happiness." Water, the bugbear of many Georgia cities, is not a problem here. By chemical analysis the artesian water which is supplied to Tifton residents, is not only chemically pure, but has been found to be of medicinal value.

STATE'S CLIMATIC CONDITIONS ARE THE ENVY OF SOUTHLAND

Government Forecaster Von Herrmann Declares the State Has Ideal Weather Conditions Year Round.

By C. F. von Herrmann, United States Weather Bureau.

The chief factor controlling the climate of any region is its latitude. From its geographical position near the southern limit of the warm-temperate zone, it might be expected that the climate of Georgia is warm and humid. But the state is situated on the proximity of the Atlantic ocean and the Gulf of Mexico, as well as the gradual elevation of the mountains, which results in lessening the heat of the summer and lessening the cold of the winter. The result is that the climate of Georgia is warm and humid, but not so hot and so cold as the climate of the northern states. The proximity of the Atlantic ocean and the Gulf of Mexico, as well as the gradual elevation of the mountains, which results in lessening the heat of the summer and lessening the cold of the winter. The result is that the climate of Georgia is warm and humid, but not so hot and so cold as the climate of the northern states.

of trees, such as oak, hickory, pine, etc. Both the climate and the soil are ideal for the growth of these trees. The climate is warm and humid, and the soil is rich and fertile. The result is that the climate of Georgia is warm and humid, but not so hot and so cold as the climate of the northern states.

Advantages of the Climate of Georgia. 1. Relatively mild winters, during which the temperature remains above freezing. 2. The long crop season of over seven months, during which the temperature remains above freezing. 3. The abundance and regularity of rainfall, which is sufficient to grow crops. 4. The relative infrequency of very low temperatures, which is sufficient to grow crops.

changes in temperature are more pronounced and the winters, though mild, are bracing. On very rare occasions temperatures a few degrees below zero have been experienced as far south as Macon. On the other hand, during exceptionally hot summer of 1913, a temperature of 105 degrees was registered at Tifton, which was equalled at Atlanta. The average annual temperature ranges from 60 to 80 degrees. The annual mean at Tifton is 64 degrees, but at Atlanta, which is on the same latitude, the annual mean is 67 degrees. The annual mean at Tifton is 64 degrees, but at Atlanta, which is on the same latitude, the annual mean is 67 degrees.

The following table gives the normal temperature for each month, determined from the records of 75 well situated stations. The annual temperature for the state as a whole is 62.6 degrees; for the southern division 66 degrees and for the northern 59 degrees. The summer mean is 78 degrees and the winter mean 47 degrees. All but one place in Georgia does the normal temperature for any month fall below the freezing point of water, hence the rivers are never frozen.

Among the causes which contribute to abundant rainfall are (1) nearness to large bodies of water; (2) a location within the belt of the trade winds; (3) mountain ranges, particularly the Blue Ridge, which are at right angles to the rain-bearing winds. These are all exemplified in this region. In southern Georgia, where the annual rainfall is 50 inches, the amount is less than in the north, where it is 60 inches. The average annual rainfall is 50 inches, but in the north it is 60 inches.

There are two periods of maximum rainfall in Georgia, the first in January and the second in July. The annual rainfall is 50 inches, but in the north it is 60 inches. The average annual rainfall is 50 inches, but in the north it is 60 inches.

M. H. TIFT, President W. W. BANKS, Vice-Pres. E. P. BOWEN, Vice-Pres. B. H. McLEOD, Cashier

THE BANK OF TIFTON

At the Close of Business, February 25th, 1914

RESOURCES.	LIABILITIES.
Loans and Discounts.....\$640,393.50	Capital Stock.....\$ 25,000.00
Advanced on Call.....35,570.65	Surplus and Undivided Profits.....250,555.61
Cash on hand and deposited with other banks.....148,772.73	Unpaid dividends.....20.00
Deposits.....543,450.74	Deposits.....543,450.74
Other banks.....\$819,036.35	Other banks.....\$819,036.35
Total.....\$819,036.35	Total.....\$819,036.35

The Largest Surplus in Proportion to Capital of Any Bank in Georgia

amount about one in five days. July and August have an average of 15 rainy days, January and February about nine, and October and November only five. The annual percentage of about 80 per cent. of the year has fallen below 40 per cent. during winter. The average annual snowfall is about 1/2 inch; for the middle section of the thirty-three counties south of the line of the Georgia-Florida boundary line, the average annual snowfall is about 1/2 inch; for the middle section of the thirty-three counties south of the line of the Georgia-Florida boundary line, the average annual snowfall is about 1/2 inch.

Onions are a popular truck crop, and the returns from it are phenomenal. One Georgia grower of spring onions cleared \$250,000 from the sale of an acre this spring. The Bermuda variety is very popular. The yield is about 10,000 pounds per acre, and the price is about \$2.50 per bushel. The crop is raised on 250 acres in the early season to 10 per cent. later on which is a safe average price.

GEORGIA'S POWER TO "COME BACK" IS FULLY MANIFESTED

World's History Presents
No More Striking Exam-
ple of Recuperative Power
Than This State.

By Martin V. Calvin.

The world's history presents no example that is comparable with the achievements of the gallant Georgians who returned from the fields of battle, in the spring of 1865, to begin life afresh.

Devastation greeted them on every hand; houses in property were numbered by millions of dollars.

I shall not take up that wondrous story which confirms the old adage: "Peace hath her victories no less renowned than war." I shall not tarry to tell of thousands of Confederate veterans who ploughed up joint-grass in the early morning three times a week, hauled it down to the branch, washed it and spread it out to dry; thus providing, in one article of food, all the grain and all the hay which the mules and horses fed while assisting in the production of a crop of cotton and of corn in that ever-memorable year.

I shall not tarry to tell of the few faithful negroes who, in that period

of intense and pardonable excitement and unrest, clung to their true friends still at the old homestead, and undimmed. Sacred be their memory!

I say respectfully to those who, when we talk of the accumulation of wealth between 1865 and 1912, we should not lose sight of the fact that the hands of all were deep and broad by Confederate veterans, their wives, their children and a few faithful negroes.

I tell you today that in view of the martial and civil record, there should not be in the state anything that shall ever be regarded as too good for the Confederate veterans.

In describing the recuperative power taken from the official record. Accurate statistics, not estimates, must be used.

In 1860, the value of the whole property in Georgia amounted to \$877,725,191. Deduct the value of the 450,000 slaves, \$192,484,151. You have the value of the net property on the digest, \$725,240,940. Deduct shrinkage in values, 61-65, 1 a, 40 per cent, \$232,022,827. You have amount when rebuilding fortunes began, \$493,218,113.

As it remembered that, notwithstanding the several panics which swept this country between 1873 and 1893, the people of Georgia produced property values in 1890, again in 1890, and again in 1895, as shown by the digest, equal to the net property in 1860.

was not till 1897 that the whole property, which includes property on the digest and railroad, telegraph, etc., property, equalled the whole property of 1860, plus \$26,983,975.

The foregoing figures are of the first importance in studying the degree of progress made by the people.

Keep before you the fact that the people of this state had in hand in the spring of '65, when they began to build up the waste places, less than \$124,000,000.

For the purposes of this article, let us take three decades, 1879-1909, and note the progress made:

First Decade.
Year. Property. Value. Whole
1879. \$145,331,312 \$145,331,312
1889. \$235,343,113 \$235,343,113

Second Decade.
Year. Property. Value. Whole
1889. \$235,343,113 \$235,343,113
1899. \$272,927,977 \$272,927,977

Third Decade.
Year. Property. Value. Whole
1899. \$272,927,977 \$272,927,977
1909. \$372,927,977 \$372,927,977

Summary of Three Decades.
Year. Property. Value. Whole
1879. \$145,331,312 \$145,331,312
1889. \$235,343,113 \$235,343,113

Per cent of increase.
1879. 100
1889. 163
1899. 257
1909. 372

In the fifties it was the custom of some distinguished free-soiler or republican representative in congress, every now and then, to deliver on the floor of the house a carefully prepared speech, instituting a comparison between industrial Ohio and agricultural, slave-holding Georgia. Lewis J. Campbell spoke on that subject once and was overwhelmed by Alexander Hamilton Stephens. A speech in facts as to Georgia and a thorough knowledge of the state of affairs indeed he proved himself more familiar with Ohio statistics than Mr. Campbell himself.

The same spirit ruled in the speeches Ohio loved to be pitted against Georgia. Let us look into the agricultural side of the question between Ohio and Georgia.

Ohio.
Year. Val. of Farm Property.
1870. \$1,294,734,343
1880. \$1,446,932,722
Per cent of increase. 11.6

Georgia.
Year. Val. of Farm Property.
1870. \$1,294,734,343
1880. \$1,446,932,722
Per cent of increase. 11.6

"A second thing to remember in the case of real estate is to be certain that the title one receives is good and clear of all incumbrances. With ordinary town or city real estate the USUAL and SAFEST method is to have the title GUARANTEED by some guaranty or trust company that makes a business of guaranteeing titles."—Saturday Evening Post.

A Title Guarantee Policy of Atlanta Title Guarantee Company

with a deed to a piece of Atlanta real estate is safe and sure. The first thing is to select a property in Atlanta, the fastest growing city in the South, and banking and business center of the Southeast.

The next thing is "KEEPING OUT OF COURT."
"A second thing to remember in the case of real estate is to be certain that the title one receives is good and clear of all incumbrances. With ordinary town or city real estate the USUAL and SAFEST method is to have the title GUARANTEED by some guaranty or trust company that makes a business of guaranteeing titles."—Saturday Evening Post.

Atlanta Title Guarantee Company TRUST COMPANY OF GEORGIA BUILDING

Apartment and Residence Sites

Peters Land Company 610-611 Peters Building

The above company has been making extensive improvements upon its properties in the rapidly growing section of North Atlanta, and are now offering desirable locations for apartment or residence sites:

Apartment Sites

JUNIPER STREET—Between Pottery and Fifth. Seventh and Eighth Streets, and only one block east of Peachtree Street.

PONCE DE LEON AVENUE—Between Myrtle Street and Bedford Place. The beautiful thoroughfare connecting Peachtree Street and the Druid Hills section.

These two locations are recognized as the most desirable sections of Atlanta for high-class apartment house sites. A few of the most modern apartment and hotel buildings recently erected in this vicinity are: The Georgian Terrace, the Ponce De Leon, Livingston, Sumner, Goldsmith and Bennett Apartments.

Home Sites

PENN AVENUE—The new street extending from Ponce De Leon Avenue north to Eighth Street. This is the company's most recent improved tract and ranks among the most modern planned in the city. The street pavement is of blithful, with water, gas and sewerage connections made to the curb line.

The lots all lie beautifully, some level with the sidewalk, others elevated, and they all have beautiful oak shade trees.

Several very attractive homes have already been erected and occupied by the owners.

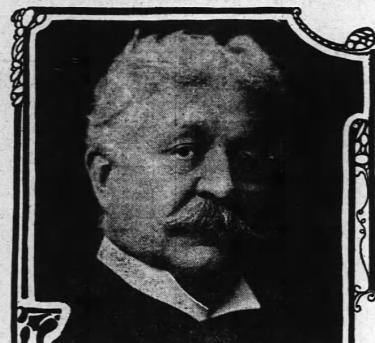
MYRTLE STREET—Only a few vacant lots left.

Peters Park

Following the civic pride and need of Atlanta for more playgrounds and residence parks, the company has just commenced developing a large tract of its land north of and adjoining the grounds of the Georgia State School of Technology, and will, in the near future, have lots to offer in one of the prettiest residence parks in the south.

For further particulars, apply to your real estate agent or the Peters Land Company, 610 and 611 Peters Building.

COLONEL ROBERT J. LOWRY



For forty years past Atlanta has seen no more active figure in her civic, social and financial life than Robert J. Lowry, head of the Lowry National Bank, of Atlanta.

He was very conspicuous during the early days of Atlanta in the volunteer fire department, and for a long time was captain of a crack military company during Atlanta's pioneer days.

He has been both councilman and alderman and at various times has been chairman of the finance committee of the city council. He served on the board of education for a number of years, and is one of the founders of the present splendid educational system of Atlanta. He is now, and has been for many years, one of the trustees of the Grady hospital, named for Atlanta's great editor and orator.

Henry W. Grady, who was a warm personal friend of Colonel Lowry.

The success of Colonel Lowry has been very conspicuous in a business way. He is at the present head of the Lowry National bank, one of the south's largest and strongest financial institutions.

He was unanimously elected president of the American Bankers' association, and is one of the best known of American bankers today. He has been for a number of years one of the trustees of the New York Life Insurance company. On account of his warm personal friendship for President McKinley, Lowry is one of the most prominent supporters of the Atlanta Navy Music Festival association, and his efforts have been largely instrumental in the better things in music for the city, state and nation.

Colonel Lowry is also an enthusiastic horseman, and for years has been one of the south's best known whips.

RESOURCES OF THE STATE BANKS SHOW BIG GAIN OVER 1913

Capital Stock of State Banks Increases \$1,100,000 and Surplus and Increase Proportionately.

According to the report of the state treasurer for 1914, the total resources of the 53 state banks show an increase in 1913 over 1912 of \$2,492,000.

Cash on hand has increased \$1,098,043. Deposits increased \$18,712,449. While bills payable showed a decrease of \$15,000,000. Capital stock of state banks increased \$1,100,000 and surplus and profits increased \$1,042,000. The year 1913 was one of the best years for state banks ever known.

Official figures compiled by State Treasurer W. J. Spencer from the reports of the examiners, show substantial increases in assets, deposits, cash, and a very marked decrease in money borrowed and bills payable. The following table, showing a comparison of the condition of the banks for the years 1912 and 1913:

RESOURCES.	1912.	1913.
Loans and discounts	\$19,584,322.96	\$19,248,400.11
Overdrafts	2,839,873.28	1,140,818.37
Stocks and bonds	6,982,361.18	6,360,692.37
Real estate and furniture	8,613,004.64	7,032,652.74
Due from banks and bankers	12,509,664.98	12,496,228.16
Cash and coin	12,509,664.98	12,496,228.16
Other assets	1,128,128.00	212,864.01
Total	\$145,331,312.74	\$145,331,312.74
LIABILITIES.		
Capital stock, 100,000 shares	\$1,100,000.00	\$1,100,000.00
Surplus and profits	1,042,000.00	1,042,000.00
Due to banks and bankers	4,702,802.72	7,491,153.09
Unpaid dividends	31,144.56	47,886.72
Deposits	18,712,449.00	18,712,449.00
Bills payable	15,000,000.00	13,500,000.00
Other liabilities	98,521.07	4,111,771.91
Total	\$145,331,312.74	\$145,331,312.74

From which it will be seen that their total resources have increased \$2,492,000 over 1912. Their surplus and profits have increased \$1,042,000. Capital stock has increased \$1,100,000. Deposits have increased \$18,712,449. While bills payable show a decrease of \$15,000,000.

Of the 53 state banks in Georgia show resources of \$1,128,128.00. Capital stock, \$1,100,000.00, and individual deposits of \$21,128,128.00.

**\$10 Monthly
INVESTED IN
BROOKHAVEN
HEIGHTS LOTS**

Means 100% Yearly
on Your Investment

No Interest Free Taxes

See W. T. Martin
Lot Specialist
819-20 Empire Building
Phone Ivy 8177 Atlanta, Ga.

Atlanta at a Glance.

Population (1913)	185,000
Bank clearings (1913)	\$758,604,192.60
Bank deposits	\$20,251,568.67
Bank capital	\$5,700,000.00
Bank capital surplus	\$5,700,000.00
Arms, square miles	26.66
Unimproved profits	\$11,192,141.54
Buildings (1913)	\$5,112,944.00
Assessed value of property (1913)	\$172,288,209.00
Miles paved streets	197.11
Miles sewers	249.14
Miles sidewalks	438.72
Miles electric railway	138.78
Telephones in use	25,514
Postoffice receipts	\$1,260,193.29
Second-class matter	\$138,812.95
Churches	541
Public schools	22.64
Students in higher institutions	5,140

GEORGIA FIRST.
The greatest mountain of granite in the world—Stone Mountain.

GEORGIA'S RECORD.
First general to fall on either side in the War Between the States, Francis Pickens.
First to have ironclad steamboat with ram—Charles Austin.
First to celebrate Memorial Day.
First to suggest the confederate "crosses of honor"—Mrs. A. S. Erwin, of Athens.
First to bestow these crosses of honor on veterans.
Largest, the lowest percentage of illiteracy to its population of any city in the world.
Athens, the city with the lowest death rate of any registered area.
An acre of land there produces three bushels of cotton, which produced 102 1/2 bushels of corn—raised by a 15-year-old boy.

GEORGIA FIRST.
Georgia has contributed more directly to education than any other state. Georgia is paying more to the confederate veterans than any other state. The United States has nine times of climate Georgia has eight of them. The Georgia Technological school in Atlanta is not excelled in the south.

WM. HURD HILLYER

Investment
Securities,
Mortgage
Bonds and
Collateral
Loans

Loan Correspondent
Columbian Nat. Life Ins.
Co. of Boston, Mass.

TRUST COMPANY OF GEORGIA BLDG. ATLANTA, GEORGIA

McKenzie Trust Co.

Silvey Building Atlanta, Georgia

RESOURCES OF STATE NOT EVEN SCRATCHED IN THE OPINION OF CHEMISTS

J. CARROLL PAYNE
Atlanta, Ga.
F. O. RETTIG,
Chattanooga, Tenn.
W. J. RUSHTON,
Birmingham, Ala.
G. C. WALTERS,
Atlanta, Ga.
C. A. WICKERSHAM
Atlanta, Ga.
E. WOODRUFF,
Atlanta, Ga.
H. L. WOODRUFF,
Columbus, Ga.

PLANING MILLS

Planing Mills Are Storehouses For the Nation's Rare Woods

A Trip Through Atlanta's Mills Proves Interesting From Standpoint of Laymen; Romance Concealed in Black Lumber Piles.

A board is just a plank. When you stand in a fence or patch the chicken house—or when you stand in front of your house that you are building and see the pile of lumber, planed and ready for the hands of the carpenter, did you ever stop to reflect on the terrific lesson of "nature plus man" that is behind that inert stick of wood? Think of the years that plank stood as a stately sentinel in what probably was a virgin forest. Think of the fall of the wood monarch when the axman, pioneers of the saw mills, struck the wood into its heart. Think of the trip of that mighty tree to the sawmill. Mayhap it was felled down a log-jammed stream, it might have been pulled onto a loading train and hauled miles toward the silent woods to the pond where the stout grip dragged toward whirling teeth in the mill saw.

Then came the long trip to the planing mill. The roughened timber slid from the flat cars onto the planing mill loading platform to be turned into neat building timber, ready for use. A lesson to be taken from a piece of wood in a small sermon minus words. It grew through long ages the tree grew in its strength, how man made of that tree a mighty aid in the civilization of the race.

Local Mills Interesting.

A trip to any of Atlanta's numerous planing mills is most interesting. A planing mill is a common sight, even in the merest hamlet. However, behind the doors of such a place, where the continued buzz of the saws and the whir of the lathes is a constant reminder of industry, there is enough of human interest to hold the person who makes such an inspection in a vice-like grip for hours.

From the roughened timbers of the forest sawmills, all manner of decorative things are made. Doors for the porch, chair legs, table corners, grills, the beautiful pane for the top of the bedpost in grandma's room—all the good and useful in the hands of the planing mill expert.

House sashes, window frames, interior finishing material, hardwood flooring, parquet floors, wall posts, stair balusters rapidly assume beauty and grace when the wood is placed on the lathe. While the greater part of the work done about a planing mill is purely mechanical, the art of the planing mill hand is always expressed in the work he turns out. Atlanta is singularly fortunate in the matter of having some of the most expert mill hands in the entire south. This colony of workmen alone would populate a good sized city. The payroll for these men, exceeds that of a bank in some instances, and the planing mill of Atlanta carries

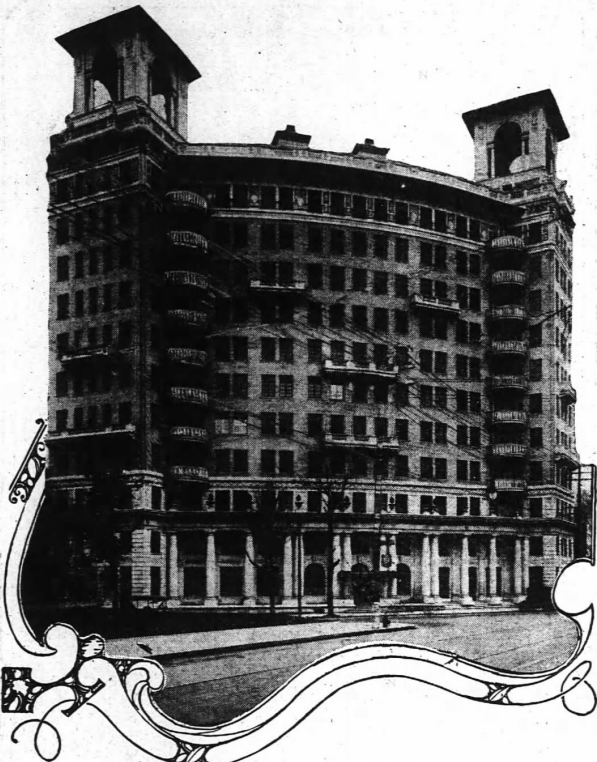
millions of dollars' worth of stock. Piled in the yards of these concerns are such mahogany, birch, maple, walnut and vast stores of the finer woods. These are shipped into Atlanta via the ocean freighters which enter Brunswick and Savannah harbors. When the yard foreman tells what each stack of lumber is worth in cold coin, the planing mill man, with his lumber ruler, takes a piece of timber as it lays on a stack and tells you to the cubic inch just what that stick of timber will "run" in the matter of linear inches. This is an art which is acquired only after years of practice. The same sense of the planing mill man will instantly tell him whether or not certain kinds of planing mill products will come from a certain kind of timber. The expert can tell whether the grain in a piece of timber is twisted and will not run properly, by simply glancing at the stick. Included in a mere profitable hour cannot be spent than to take a trip through the planing mill and see just what processes timber passes through before it is dumped, ready for instant use, in front of a house which is being overhauled or erected.

1,500 Mills.

With over eighteen hundred saw mills in active operation from 10,000 men in constant service, with an average output of from eight hundred million to a billion and a quarter feet, and an approximate annual value of from fifteen to twenty-five million dollars, lumbering is a close second to cotton among the native industries of Georgia. Some of Georgia's great lumber resources can be gained from the fact that her thirty-eight million acres, twenty-six millions are in forests and these embrace in varying quantities practically all of the trees indigenous to the eastern states.

Georgia's chief hardwoods are the oak, hickory, ash, dogwood, black gum, persimmon, her chief soft woods are the long and short-leaved pines, the poplar and cypress. Her hardwoods are found chiefly in the mountains and on the banks of streams, and in the upland swamps.

The pine is the most important among Georgia's commercial timbers. There are two chief species of pine in Georgia, the long-leaved and the short-leaved. The former is confined principally to the level plains of south Georgia, the latter chiefly to the coastal plain region and along the streams. The long-leaved variety is the most valuable, and has made Georgia famous in the markets of the world. It is estimated that the long-leaved pine region of Georgia covers about seventeen thousand square miles, and contains over twenty billion feet of merchantable lumber. While most of Georgia's pine is consumed in the United States, a large amount is exported. It being estimated that about twenty million feet is shipped annually from Savannah and of a bank in some instances, and the planing mill of Atlanta carries



PONCE DE LEON APARTMENT

Georgia Pine Is Known Wherever Lumber Is Sold

State Lumber Is Used in Building Wherever Standard Material Is Called for in Plans.

BY WALLACE HAMMOND.
(United States Department of Agriculture.)

"Georgia pine" is no new name to the New Englander who builds his boat ribs from the flexible timber, or to the Oregonian who uses it for the keel, for his fires as well as his shingles.

The pine of Georgia is as well known as the cotton from the state. It needs no introduction to the lumber-buying public. It is self-introducer.

For years just the pine exported from Georgia has built the heavy super-bridges on many a river. It has gone into more than probably ten million pieces of house furniture. It has built churches and saloons in thousands of hamlets of main. It is water-tight cover—in fact, Georgia pine has been so much used by the American consumer as has the invention of the telephone. Think one moment of the width of that statement. It will prove itself.

While Georgia is no longer a pre-eminent lumber state, the state's lumber resources are far from exhausted. In the north part of the state there still remain thousands of acres of virgin timber. To the southeast lies

other vast areas of all but untouched lumber tracts awaiting the time when they will be cut and other lumber where it has grown for ages, has reached a place where it may be profitably reckoned as worth its weight in gold.

Georgia's pine lumber is the second best money-getting product of the state.

It is recognized today all over the world as the best of all pines, the standard of pine perfection by which other pines are compared and judged. More than 1,000 sawmills are now in active operation exporting this lumber for market. These cut more than 1,000,000,000 feet of lumber yearly, give constant employment to from 15,000 to 20,000 persons, and bring annually from \$15,000,000 to \$20,000,000.

Famous Georgia pine grows chiefly on the level plains of southern Georgia. This pine region covers about 17,000 square miles of forest, which is estimated to contain at present more than 20,000,000,000 feet of marketable timber.

The stately trees, known as the long-leaved yellow pine, grow in great forests, each tree rising straight and symmetrical to a height of 100 to 125 feet, with a diameter of from 1 to 4 feet, and bunching near the top. The tall, straight trunks, growing to such a height and crowned with soft, green foliage, give a peculiarly majestic appearance to these forests.

Notwithstanding the fact that the marketing of this tree is one of the chief industries in the state, it is only within the last decade that the lumber industry has been taken into consideration, or that the lumber industry has grown in any approach to the scale of importance which it now occupies in the state.

Mammoth Local Planing Mill

Of all that is grand and inspiring in the entire southland that has been accomplished throughout the outpouring of human endeavor, there is nothing which more claims the attention and profound consideration of the visitor from other sections than to witness the magnificent growth of Atlanta, the metropolis of Georgia and the south. It is the sovereign city of a great region, wonderfully located and running over with opportunities for the section of the United States. It is attracting more attention today than in any other section of the country. It has shown such magic and wonderful development during the past decade, no part of the country has greater possibilities for the future, and everything that has been instrumental in advancing the south has necessarily added to the glory and prestige of Atlanta, for this is unquestionably the leading city in Dixie. Many prominent business houses, generally manufacturing companies, have helped to make Atlanta what she is today, and one of the firms that can be mentioned in this connection is the Phoenix Planing Mill, manufacturers of sash, doors and blinds.

This business was originally established about thirty years ago by Longley & Niles; afterwards the company was known as Longley & Robinson; then in 1885 was incorporated as the Phoenix Planing Mill, with S. H. Ogletree as manager.

Eight years ago it went under the management of W. V. Ogletree, who is now secretary and treasurer and general manager. Mr. S. H. Ogletree is still president and principal owner of the business.

This company is the largest concern of this kind in the state, with capital and surplus of \$150,000. They do a wholesale and retail business in all kinds of building material, lumber, sash, doors, and blinds, and are also agents for the Amalgamated Roofing company's products. Who manufactures several kinds of roofing, asphalt shingles, etc. These asphalt shingles are a new product on the market in the last two years and are meeting with a great demand. The factory and office of the Phoenix planing mill are located at 321 Highland avenue. The plant and lumber yards cover seven acres, and here is manufactured everything in interior finishing, sash, doors, etc., either in hardwood or yellow pine, and the mill is equipped with all the latest and most perfect facilities and machinery. They employ about one hundred and particular line.

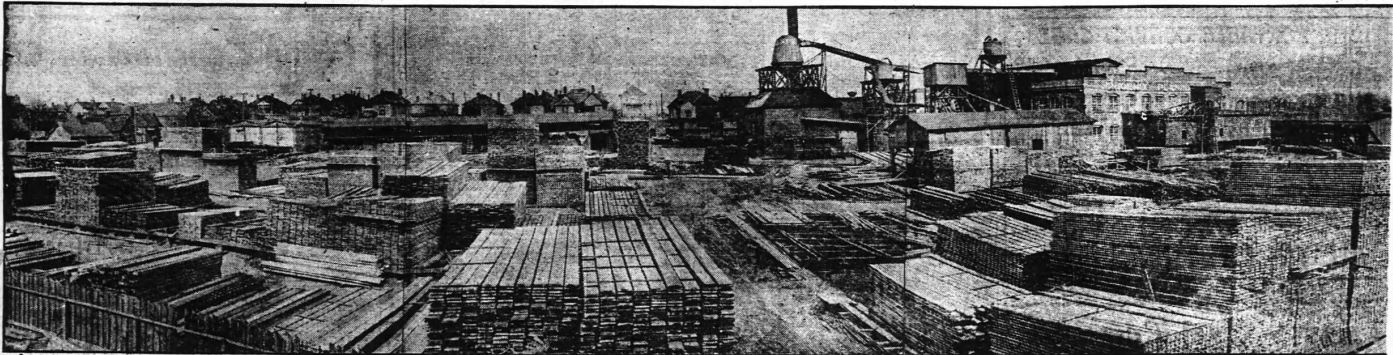
PHOENIX PLANING MILL

Factory and Office, 321 Highland Avenue

Manufacturers of

SASH, DOORS and BLINDS

Wholesale and Retail Dealers In All Kinds of Building Material, Lumber, Laths, Shingles, Etc.



GENERAL VIEW OF MILL AND YARDS

We have had years of experience; we have the goods; our plant is fully equipped; our delivery service is up-to-date with auto trucks and drays. Therefore, we feel justified in asking you to give us your orders for anything in high-grade millwork, in either Pine, Oak or Birch.

We also carry a full stock of framing lumber, flooring, ceiling, etc.—Pine, Red Cedar, Cypress and Asphalt shingles, also Plastic Tile roofing.

TEXAS CEMENT PLASTER

"BETTER THAN SOME, AS GOOD AS ANY"

ness in 1912 totaled \$75,987,760,066.

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STATE

MEN SHAP THE

GEORGIA IS MOST
PROLIFIC STATE IN
WHOLE OF SOUTH

Commonwealth Is as Diversified in Crops as in Minerals—Millions in State Productions.

By Martin V. Calvis.

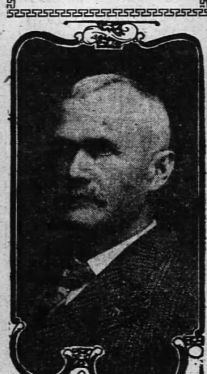
All Georgia is divided into three parts. Take out the word "Georgia" and substitute the word "Gau" just for a moment—what a wealth of pleasant memories it brings of the "English-chemical schools" which dotted every hillside and made conspicuous every valley and all the plain throughout.

Ernest Lee Worsham



State Entomologist.

W. R. Joyner



State Fire Inspector.

Judge George Hillyer



State Railroad Commissioner.

this state, in the better days of the republic. The three parts referred to were for many years designated as the mountain region, the hill country and the low country. Now, they are known as north, middle and south Georgia.

North Georgia has an area of 8,000 square miles, middle Georgia an area of 10,000 square miles and south Georgia an area of 10,000 square miles. It one should wish to draw a picture of the state it would not be necessary to indulge in exaggeration in language or in coloring. A free-hand drawing true to nature, would present the best possible "bird's-eye view" of the whole state.

Travel the state from Rabun Gap to Tybee light, a-foot as Bayard Taylor did Europe, by private conveyance, or by airplane, a person experienced in observation would be overwhelmed by the beauty of the scenery, the fitness of the landscape, the commanding presence of the mountains, the charm of the valleys, the lushness of nature in her distribution of wood and water in her gifts in variety of climate.

One could not fail to read between the lines "Out of the hills of Haharasham, Down through the valleys of Hall," the wondrous story of Georgia's material wealth.

From mountain to seaboard, from east to the west, within her boundaries may be found everything in climate, in water, in soil, in crops, in people, in successful and profitable cultivation that the most exacting country could demand.

No state affords larger opportunities for simple home comfort. No state offers a more attractive field in which to exploit on a safe basis the smaller industries. Long ago, she demonstrated her adaptability to the larger manufacturing enterprises.

Battle-scarred and free-grown Georgia shows, after a lapse of less than half a century, but few signs of the losses she sustained. Those signs are not hidden; they are an inspiration—an incentive to higher things in life.

That you may fully understand the well to remark that the losses alleged to have been suffered by Georgia are in increase in population and twenty-five per cent in the value of her products, nothing of the interruption of business and the disorganization of the state.

Along with climate, water is of supreme importance—pure water, health-giving water. From Catonsville county, the state to Birmingham county in the southwestern portion, are 21 or more springs, each of which is a source of wealth and health to the people.

There is every variety of soil in the state. It needs only to be scratched to show what it is willing to do. It gives a small creek, a river, a lake, an agency of deep ploughing, proper fertilization, and the state is a rich and fertile land.

As to desirable crops that may be profitably grown in Georgia, there is practically no limit. The cereals, all the vegetables, the clovers and the grasses, fruit of all kinds may be cultivated to an extent that the cotton crop will be distinctly a surplus crop.

For example, the peach crop has been harvested in Georgia county, in Johnson (Means) grown on a peach tree for a long series of years, to be a money crop. The peach tree is known in Georgia for years as a money crop. The peach tree is known in Georgia for years as a money crop.

Twenty-five varieties are adapted to the middle region. Of these, five are cranberries. The peach tree is known in Georgia for years as a money crop. The peach tree is known in Georgia for years as a money crop.

Eight varieties are adapted to the coast region. Cranberries, the peach tree is known in Georgia for years as a money crop. The peach tree is known in Georgia for years as a money crop.

Soon we shall see a restoration of the peach orchard, which was a factor in the destruction of the peach orchard. There was a very high quality. The orchard was not factually destroyed. The peach tree is known in Georgia for years as a money crop.

Under the weather, the peach tree is known in Georgia for years as a money crop. The peach tree is known in Georgia for years as a money crop.

People, what shall be said of the people who, under the guidance and blessing of God, have made Georgia what she is? They are to the manner.

GOVERNOR JOHN M. SLATON



The measure of a man's value to society is actual achievement. Potential values are almost negligible. It is what a man does, not what he is that counts. Particularly is this true of the public official, in whose case the people constitute themselves the triers of value.

Measured by this test, John M. Slaton will compare favorably with any Georgian in public life today. His political career has an unusually large quantum of things done to its credit.

He has never shirked the issues which have confronted the people since he became governor and he has contributed largely to the solution of many of them.

His course has been a consistent one and may be said to have been determined largely by two main springs of action. They are economy in the use of public funds and honesty in the meeting of public obligations.

What about the money? He has never been an advocate of increased taxation. He looks behind the tax to the taxpayer, and he has contributed largely to the solution of many of them.

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expenditure, as by his speeches and vote, while a member of the general assembly and his communications to the legislature since he became governor.

It is for this reason that he has always been found on the side of the small taxpayer. His deciding vote as president of the senate placed Georgia in the number of states ratifying the income tax amendment to the federal constitution. This was notwithstanding the fact that purely personal and selfish considerations would have led him to oppose the tax.

This same sympathy with the struggling masses of moderate means or of no means has made him advocate such public improvements as would benefit the greatest number. Consistently he has been a prime factor in the advocacy of good roads, and of the use of the convicts for their upbuilding.

As chief executive, Governor Slaton was confronted with a fiscal situation which was a very real and a very threatening danger to the state. The breaking point had at last been reached. A very real and a very threatening danger to the state.

Other governors had marked the legislators' attention to the treasury condition and urged upon them the necessity of correcting it. Slaton was the first to whom they gave heed. By making it plain to the general assembly that measures concerning the expenditure of greater funds than the state was receiving from taxation would not meet with his approval, he called a halt to extravagance.

In addition to this, a law was passed and received his approval which, it is believed, will work a permanent cure for the file of the treasury and prevent the recurrence of such a crisis without materially increasing the burdens of the people. Thanks to the efforts of Governor Slaton and the holders of his policies in the general assembly, the danger appears to have passed, but that it was none the less a danger of great import to the property of the state, calling for the exercise of unusual vigor and prudence to avert it, is becoming more and more evident to those who have given the situation serious thought.

Whatever political responsibilities may be laid upon him in the future it is quite certain that Governor Slaton will meet them with the same foresight, the same conscientious desire to serve all the people, the same broad and statesmanlike view which have characterized his political conduct in the past. He has been often tried by the people and they have always found him worthy of trust.

GEORGIA AT A GLANCE

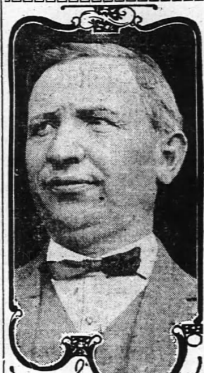
The land area of the state is 58,725 square miles.

	1900	1912
Population	1,631,000	2,126,000
Manufactures	1,685,000	2,126,000
Capital	\$ 89,780,000	\$ 202,778,000
Products—value	106,455,000	202,853,000
Cattle	1,856,845	1,856,845
Spindles active	118,545	118,545
Looms active	19,388	19,388
Cotton crop	148,532,112	276,894,317
Cottonseed Oil Mills	1,084,000	1,084,000
Pig iron made	67,003	67,003
Coke made	72,928	72,928
Lumber cut, feet	1,308,610,000	601,611,000
Improved farms	1,244,252	1,244,252
Farm lands, buildings, value	\$183,370,120	\$ 47,863,000
Agricultural products, value	\$104,234,400	\$ 269,220,000
Cotton crop, running bales	3,100,184	1,850,000
Grain, bushels	34,119,000	54,510,000
Corn	34,119,000	54,510,000
Wheat	1,011,000	1,011,000
Oats	7,010,000	7,010,000
Livestock	89,000	89,000
Cattle	1,072,000	1,072,000
Sheep	325,000	325,000
Swine	1,424,000	1,424,000
Mineral products, value	\$ 2,442,252	\$ 2,442,252
Coal mined, tons	315,557	315,557
Iron ore mined	323,188	323,188
Railroad mileage	7,320	7,320
National Banks	23,562,136	23,562,136
Capital	\$ 1,484,000	\$ 1,484,000
Individual deposits	\$ 10,864,848	\$ 47,821,000
Other banks, deposits	\$ 22,362,252	\$ 73,602,000
Common school expenditures	\$ 1,880,016	\$ 4,420,000
Property, true value	\$35,000,000	\$15,900,000

GREAT FACTS ARE
REVEALED IN MOST
VALUABLE BOOK

State Put Forward in Cold Figures Which Defy Contradiction and Prove Real Value to the Nation.

Dr. Peter F. Bahnsen



State Veterinarian.

P. A. Methvin



P. A. Methvin, chief food inspector, is a native Georgian, the son of Colonel John F. Methvin of Coweta county. Mr. Methvin has been at the head of the state food inspection department since 1907. He has been at the head of the state food inspection department since 1907. He has been at the head of the state food inspection department since 1907.

Georgia a State
Of Magnificence

Georgia is not a state largely of swamps and lowlands as many seem to believe. Almost any degree of elevation may be found within the borders of this state. We have from sea level up to 4,752 feet. We have nine zones of temperatures, and can raise the fruit of the far north and the south of the tropics.

Only 440 square miles of the state is covered by water, out of its great size of 58,725 square miles. The state is a native Georgian, the son of Colonel John F. Methvin of Coweta county. Mr. Methvin has been at the head of the state food inspection department since 1907. He has been at the head of the state food inspection department since 1907.

Over one-half of the state is in the coastal plain region, with an area of 160 feet or less. The Piedmont section covers the middle of the state, and is a very fertile section. The state is a native Georgian, the son of Colonel John F. Methvin of Coweta county. Mr. Methvin has been at the head of the state food inspection department since 1907. He has been at the head of the state food inspection department since 1907.

The extreme northern section has high mountains, and is a very fertile section. The state is a native Georgian, the son of Colonel John F. Methvin of Coweta county. Mr. Methvin has been at the head of the state food inspection department since 1907. He has been at the head of the state food inspection department since 1907.

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J. T. Derry



GEORGIA'S RECORD. Georgia was first to rule from the colony. He is the United States to establish an orphan asylum—Foster. First in America to rail the Spanish flag in the dust.

NEGRO PROGRESS

Leaders of Race Select Gate City for Home

FINE DRUG STORE OWNED BY FIRST NEGRO DRUGGIST

Most Complete Establishment of Its Kind In South
Financed By Local Negro Capital and Managed By Well Known Pharmacist.

Among Atlanta's negro enterprises the Gate City drug store, managed by Dr. Moses Amos, stands out prominently as the one of the best types of commercial establishments.

Dr. Amos, known throughout Georgia, tells the story of his business success in his own words for The Constitution.

By Dr. Moses Amos, First Licensed Negro Druggist in Georgia.

I am the manager of the Gate City Drug store, styled by the press and its patrons as the first establishment of its kind in the entire south, if not the country.

The credit for this magnificent drug store is due as much to the patrons, who are found in all walks of life from the wash tub to the bistro, as to my personal efforts. If the patrons had not been so loyal and true, there would not be any Gate City Drug store today.

My motto has always been "treat the patrons right." This new drug store means employment for more boys and girls of the race and it shows what can be done by the race.

When it came to a show down, the patrons' motto was like a flock of quail at the report of a gun.

However, through the mist there came to my assistance stalwart sons and daughters of the race who placed me able to present to the world the most modern and up-to-date drug store among negroes in the world. That sounds big, but it is true.

This drug store is a blessing to the community. It employs twenty-one persons in the discharge of its daily functions. The stock of goods inventory



GATE CITY DRUG STORE

is over \$100,000. The monthly pay roll is over \$100. The store is entitled thereby to the patronage of every negro doctor in town, not because it is a negro business, but because the drug store is capably equipped and prepared to render the same service that any other drug store can render.

The drug store is offered by some of the best citizens in our city who have put the service to the public into the hands of a personal attention to the drug business for the past thirty years under Dr. J. C. Hines, a southern white man, who died in 1911.

I am not trying to rival the white drug store proprietors. I have my own niche to fill and am filling it. I have caught up with the other negro druggists in my line and I believe I have something on them in distance.

I have opened my store myself each day at 4 o'clock in the morning for years. I have closed it at night. I have paid attention to detail where others have tried to put the work on poor help. I cleaned the cupboards and shelves, the brass mirrors, I have seen this business grow from a single and bounded. I have stood on this very spot where I am now located and seen rabbits shot on the site of this very building.

I have abided by the law and have lived as clean as any man. My store has never come to the notice of the authorities as a place where law methods prevailed. I have striven to lead in the matter of suppression of the traffic in narcotic drugs among my race.

I sell no drugs unless accompanied by a prescription signed by a reputable physician and then I will not sell drugs to a known drug user.

My white friends have stood by my side and I am proud to claim them as friends. I know my venture here will

lead to big success. I have faith and hope on my side. At the race supports me I am satisfied.

I have done two things in my life that I am happy over, and the first is, I was the first man in Atlanta to supply my race with a drug store.

The next is the fact that I have sent my negro boys away from this store (all of them) receiving their first inspiration right here, each finishing a profession as physician, dentist or pharmacist, and all have passed the various state boards. These boys and all of my good patrons I want to find in heaven.

ARE COMING THIS WAY.

The shrewdest Yankee dollars in all the north and east are "dancing toward Dixie" for conservative and sound investment; safety of principal and greater yield in assured dividend returns.

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NEGRO UNDERTAKERS MAKE FRIENDS BY SQUARE TREATMENT

In reviewing the field of the negro undertaker of Georgia and Atlanta, one does not pause with the chance that embraced several other less fortunate communities when attempting to lay before the stranger and laymen the work that has been done among the negroes of this community by the leaders in the field that "care for the dead." The negro undertakers, particularly those of Atlanta, have proven their worthiness. In fact, several of the men engaged in this business in Atlanta have not only made the white man their friend and adviser, but have amassed a goodly fortune in the pursuit of their chosen profession.

It can be said with truthful force that the business of undertaking among

the negro population has resolved itself into an art. Peculiar as it may seem, the negro will make every effort to see that his friend or relative has a decent burial. This in turn makes an opportunity for the undertaker, working among his race, to cover his pretended benefactions with a degree of hypocrisy as well as personal gain. In Atlanta, there has never

to date, been brought in any form, either legal or open, the charge that the local negro undertakers have at any time in the history of the work in this city taken advantage of their less fortunate brothers or sisters. The local negro undertakers are all licensed operators and have a standing peculiarly their own in the profession throughout the country.



Nash's Barber Shop
AT 5 POINTS
13 MARIETTA ST.
Hot and Cold Baths

A. Nash has been in business in Atlanta for 30 years; is one of the oldest citizens, and has one of the best barber shops in the city; patronized by some of Atlanta's leading citizens.

ESTABLISHED 1875
Chas. McHenry
Staple and
Fancy
Groceries
Bell Phone 1942 M.
304 Marietta Street

STOP! THINK AND REASON!

THEN COME TO THE

Gate City Drug Store

AUBURN AVENUE AND BUTLER STREET

First Negro Drug Store in Georgia.

Everything new and up to date.

It carries every known drug.

Its prescription department is complete, and is presided over by men of experience.

It caters to all Negro doctors.

When you are in Atlanta, don't fail to see it.

It is the finest Negro Drug Store in the world.

All articles under all circumstances, cash.

Phones 1844

Gate City Drug Store

Moses Amos, Manager

Cor. Auburn Ave. and Butler St.

Standard Life Insurance Co.

(INCORPORATED)

Home Office, 501 Auburn Avenue
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

OLD LINE LEGAL RESERVE
(Not Fraternal—Nor Assessment)

Capital Paid Up, \$100,000.00

Deposited With the State for the Protection of the Policyholders \$100,000.00.

THE COMPANY TO INSURE IN

"Get a Standard Life Policy and Then Hold on to It"

THE Atlanta State Savings Bank

THE Atlanta State Savings Bank, the first and only colored organization of its kind chartered under the laws of the state of Georgia, was founded by J. O. Ross, its president, and started business January 1, 1909. Its growth has been marvelous, and bears witness to the keen business foresight of its founder, who saw that his people needed a bank to assist in developing enterprises of the race, and also as a means of instilling thrift into the minds of the younger members of his race, and as soon as this conviction was brought home to him, with that oneness of purpose which characterizes the successful business man, launched out single handed and alone, and laid the foundation for what is today a chartered bank with paid in capital of \$25,000, and total deposits of nearly \$700,000. The present officers are J. O. Ross, president; C. C. Carter, cashier; and Dr. W. F. Penn, vice president, and its directors consist of some of the most successful colored men of Atlanta, viz:

J. O. ROSS
C. C. CARTER
WM. F. PENN
M. W. HILL
F. J. WIMBERLY
A. F. HERNDON
J. S. FLIPPER
D. A. KEITH
P. A. ALLEN
T. C. STRICKLAND

W. S. CANNON
M. B. MORTON
R. E. PHARROW
WM. DRISKELL
H. E. PERRY
D. T. HOWARD
H. W. RUSSELL
D. A. BUTLER
W. B. WOODALL
G. M. HOLMES



G. U. O. O. F. BUILDING

ROBERT E. PHARROW General Contractor and Builder

Mr. R. E. Pharrow is the largest and most successful contractor and builder of color in America. He has constructed some of the largest and most substantial buildings in the south. Among the buildings erected by him are the \$100,000 postoffice, Anniston, Ala.; \$125,000 Odd Fellows' headquarters, Atlanta, Ga.; \$100,000 Odd Fellows' auditorium, Atlanta, Ga.; \$30,000 Congregational church, Atlanta, Ga.; Miles' Memorial college, Birmingham, Ala.; Wage Earners' Bank building, Savannah, Ga. Mr. Pharrow is a man of means and influence in the community where he lives, being president of the Atlanta Board of Trade, and an enthusiastic secret order man. He has made good and has saved a comfortable competence out of his earnings. He is a good mechanical engineer, and furnishes estimates and plans for building purposes on short notice. His office is located in the Odd Fellows' Auditorium office building, Atlanta, Ga.

LIVE STOCK

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS COMMISSION CO. BUILDING.

Atlanta the Second Largest Mule Market in the World

Gate City's Stock Yards Are
Best of Kind in the South

Accommodation in Atlanta for Thousands of Head of Cattle—Business Aggregates Vast Fortune Annually.

Atlanta is the second largest mule market in the world. It is the fourth largest hog market. The cold, hard figures, taken from the cattle journals of the country, bring, with startling force, the attention of the entire south to Atlanta's unparalleled stock yards, covering, as they do, all but the north section of human yards, near Atlanta.

An entire community has been set apart for the use of the stock yards. Here trainloads after trainloads of the finest mules, cattle and hogs the entire south produces are sold by the numbers of commission merchants who have taken up large quarters.

On Monday, the stock yards of Atlanta are one of the interesting sights to the stranger. Herds of cattle are driven across country to be placed on the market here on the first day of the week. The larger slaughter houses make their selection of the graded stock as it passes in review. The activity in the mule market is constant, no particular day being eminent in the calendar of the mule commission agent.

Hogs are one of the standard products of Atlanta's live stock market. These farmers raised on Georgia corn and fattened for the butcher bring top prices in a market which always has a large supply to meet an ever increasing demand.

In a review of the live stock trade in this vicinity it is not necessary to say that the mule market and the cattle market reports are daily sent from Atlanta to Chicago and New York, where conditions are supposed to be governed. The local market, however, controls its own selling prices, so all but unprecedented state of affairs in any live stock market in the world.

The outside is not in the habit of considering Georgia as a cattle breeding state, but it is rapidly advancing in the number of cattle, sheep and swine.

Georgia is fifth in the production

of swine among the states of the union, and her annual product is valued at between \$5,000,000 and \$10,000,000. Climate and pasturage are ideal for sheep breeding. Spring lambs arrive in January and February and sell for fancy prices in the northern cities.

Goat Industry Started Here.

The Angola goat industry of America had its birth in Georgia, through Dr. James B. Davis, of South Carolina, who, in 1848, was sent to Turkey by President Polk in response to a request from the Sultan for the advice of a man who understood cotton culture.

Dr. Davis brought nine Angoras with him on his return and from him Colonel Richard Peters, of Atlanta, secured two pairs. Later Colonel Peters secured the entire herd together with their increase, and by 1884 had so successfully crossed them on the native goat that today every American herd of Angoras bears this original strain.

Georgia has the second best dairy in the United States, according to Professor J. H. Hollman, of the national department of agriculture, and one of her creameries, located at Lagrange, Paris, France, exportation.

Georgia's premier dairy is located in Jackson county, and is owned and managed by W. J. Williamson. It is located on the ordinary red clay lands of Georgia, which usually sell at from \$15 to \$25 per acre, and, therefore, the success of the enterprise does not depend much on the soil.

Poultry in Northeast Georgia.

Northeast Georgia is the center of the poultry industry, the city of Gainesville being the center and annual something like \$750,000 of annual trade from this source. The market extends over eastern Carolina, southern and southwestern Georgia, Florida and Cuba, many carloads of Georgia chickens and eggs finding a ready market in Havana and thence throughout the island.

Georgia's dairy products including poultry, eggs and wax, amount to \$20,000,000 per annum, and 40 per cent are consumed on the farm.

Georgia contains thirty-one towns and cities more than 2,000 inhabitants and they are growing and expanding by leaps and bounds. There are advantageous locations near every one of them for from three to half a dozen experienced dairymen, truck gardeners and poultry "men."

Your output can be disposed of at 100 per cent profit in the large centers and if a dairymen, your milk will largely pay expense of operating.

ATLANTA'S HORSE AND MULE MARKET.

FIRM.	No. Sold	Season.	Average Price.	Total.
Ragsdale M. & H. Co.	4,325	1913	\$160.00	\$722,000.00
Jones & Ogilby	4,177	1913	\$159.00	\$712,000.00
Turner Bros.	1,500	1913	\$158.00	\$237,000.00
Cowley & Co.	1,094	1913	\$145.00	\$158,530.00
Turner Bros.	1,034	1913	\$151.50	\$156,632.00
Well Bros.	2,200	1913	\$175.00	\$385,000.00
E. V. Ferguson	500	1913	\$165.00	\$82,500.00
N. W. Patterson Commission Co.	1,000	1913	\$165.75	\$165,750.00
E. V. Natum	1,510	1913	\$162.50	\$245,375.00

BIG FIELD IS OPEN FOR RAISING OF MORE LIVE STOCK

Georgia, in keeping with most of the other southern states, has not shown progress as she should in the raising of cattle, sheep and swine, and the result is that thousands of dollars annually are sent away from the state which should remain here.

The advantage of raising more live stock either for immediate home demand, or supplying packing houses to obtain the greatest profit from the industry, is readily apparent. With the open winters and the general mild and healthy climate, the abundance of forage and low cost of raising necessary cattle feed, cattle raising in Georgia can be made profitable at less expenditure of energy, time and money than in the west and other sections where cattle raising is carried on so extensively.

This is emphasized by reference to certain figures comparing the estimated number of cattle, including milk cows, sheep and swine on Georgia farms on January 1, 1912, and 1913.

Cattle, including milk cows, 1,062,000 1,060,000

Sheep, 145,000 150,000

Swine, 1,945,000 1,888,000

The value of Georgia cattle increased from \$18,734,000 on January 1, 1912, to \$21,845,000 on January 1, 1913.

In the case only of swine is there a greater number of these animals in Georgia in 1913 than in 1912. And this is true in fifteen other southern states. It is unnecessary to feed stock for more than two months each year, and as the state has an average of 235 growing days, it is apparent that Georgia offers exceptional opportunities to the cattle raiser.

In 1913 Georgia's sheep produced 612,500 pounds of wool, valued at \$128,545.

THIRTEEN RAILROADS FOR HAULING CATTLE

Thirteen railroads radiate from Atlanta. There are 125 passenger trains in and out of Atlanta daily, exclusive of the strictly suburban service. The schedules are "over night" to Cincinnati, Louisville, Evansville, St. Louis, Memphis, New Orleans, Mobile, Pensacola, Jacksonville, Savannah, Charleston, Norfolk and Washington.

Atlanta is the home of more than 5,000 railroad employes, with a monthly pay roll exceeding \$500,000.

Maxwell & Crouch
Mule Co. of Ga.

Miller Union Stock Yards

We handle and carry on hand the largest stock of mules in the south, and have mules for sale every business day in the year.

SALEMEN:

E. C. Letta J. H. Edmiston

SHIPPEY BROS. & WHITE
Live Stock Commission Merchants
FOR THE SALE OF CATTLE, SHEEP AND HOGS



This cut shows a small part of the front of Shippey Brothers & White's large cattle barn at the junction of the Howell Mill road and Marietta street. There is 24 head of well bred beef type cattle in the bunch that was raised at Rahm (exp. by the Rahm Bros. Industrial school and fed on feed in the form of clover hay) by the boys of this school and accurately shows just what can be done with cattle in Georgia. This lot of steers brought 1 1/2 cents gross weight and the Cudahy Packing company bought half of them and the rest was purchased by Messrs. Weisberg & Cohen. The two firms mentioned in the purchase of these cattle are of high standing and represent a large class of first-class houses here who are anxious to pay the highest prices obtainable for well bred beef type cattle. With such a stock in the Live Stock Commission business, having secured a wide and large territory, including Georgia, Alabama, Florida, North and South Carolina, Tennessee, Mississippi and Texas, having been here fifteen years handling only cattle, hogs and sheep.

Their barn is the largest single cattle barn in the south and is the most conveniently situated to conveniently serve the trade.

In this connection they desire to express to their thousands of customers and friends their sincere thanks for their liberal patronage and express with assurance that they are now better equipped and prepared to intelligently market their stock than ever before and all consignments, small or large, will always receive their prompt, personal and careful attention.

NATIONAL STOCK YARD COMMISSION COMPANY

STOCK YARDS ON MAIN LINE RAILROADS

ATLANTA, GEORGIA

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS



F. R. WALKER,
Director.
—Photo by Stephenson.



J. A. CARLISLE,
Director.
—Photo by Hirschburg.



W. C. HARPER,
Vice President.



I. N. RAGSDALE,
President.



J. P. OGLESBY,
Director.
—Photo by Stephenson.



B. BETTIS,
Director.



J. R. LAWTON,
Director.

A LARGE LOT OF MULES ON HAND AT ALL TIMES TO SELECT FROM

AUCTION OF HORSES EVERY TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY

J. M. BILLINGTON, Sales Manager

T. O. HARGIS, Auctioneer

ren. Perhaps one of his greatest achievements, and one thoroughly typical of the heart of the man, was his establishment a few years ago of Park's Old Field School," whereby he recognized the handicap that rested upon the generation that fought the Confederacy's battles. In this school, at its own expense, with a few volunteer assistants, he taught many grizzled old veterans the intricacies of the alphabet and the old "blue back speller."

SUCCESS

WOMEN HAS TAKEN GREAT PART IN THE PROGRESS OF STATE

By Emma Dooley.

Portia has not tried her first case in Georgia. She has not had time to slip away from home, den the disguise of the cap and gown and win the case as Portia did. When she does plead her cause she will win her case, and when she returns home, find the same loving arms awaiting her that Portia did. She has taken her doctor's degree in medicine and is practicing in the state; she has been a factor in every branch of every industry and activity recorded, as a part of the state's prosperity. And just as soon as she has time to array herself for conquest, with her good-nature and her cleverness and her witchery, she will stand in the legislative hall and be saluted cheerfully as "the learned young doctor" of the law.

She is Complex.

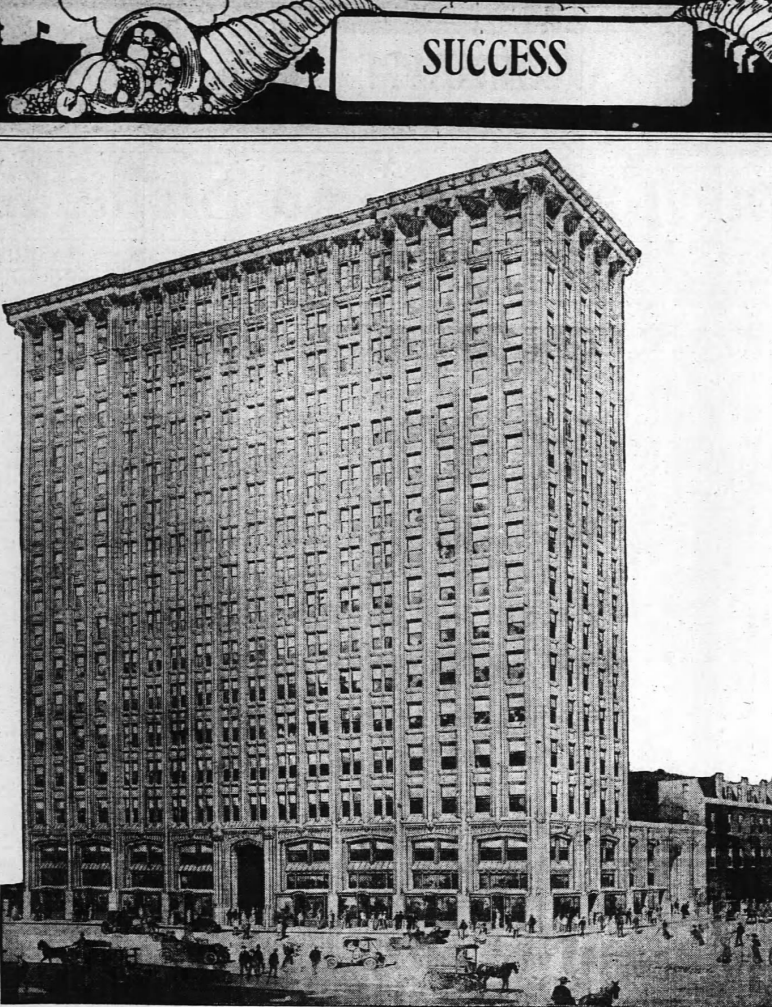
What the women of Georgia have done for the state's prosperity since the period marked by the speech Henry Grady made christening the spirit of the "New South" is theme for the most eloquent chapter in Georgia's present day history. The woman of the new south, as I see her in Georgia, is as complex in her practical service one moment, her traditional romance the next, as any problem confronting twentieth century civilization. She is a problem. What are you going to do with her? What could you do without her?

Show me the church in Georgia in which she has not had her part in building, no matter how high the steeple that church, no matter how lowly the little chapel of the rural district. Show me the prosperous school and I can tell you the women who made for the construction and development of it.

What She Has Done.

Show me the free library in the flourishing little town, and I can give you the name of the president of the woman's club in that vicinity. Show me the splendid places along the railroad line of the flower-marked villages, and I can tell you the women who organized to make that road great. Show me the mountain school you visited last and have praised, and I will give you the history of the women who saw the need of solving Georgia's "white problem."

Francis E. Price



THE NEW HEALEY BUILDING.

and gave that mountain school its start. A Georgia woman wrote the first story which inspired the Georgia legislature to make possible the Normal and Industrial school at Milledgeville. The daughter of the Confederate Georgia established at the State Normal school at Athens the Virginia Club, which has received their training. The Georgia Federation of Women's Clubs was the first to plead for a more rational system of education in the public school system, and in model schools they established in various sections of the state and maintained, they proved how industrial training could be co-related with the academic, and those schools have not only become a part of the common school system, but have inspired the more vital life which is becoming each day more and more a part of the common school system. Ask the department of education in Georgia where they receive the most intelligent and sympathetic support in their educational system, and they will tell you from the organized women of Georgia.

Is Organized Effort.

The women of Georgia were among

the first supporters of the movement out of which has grown the boys' corn clubs of Georgia and the girls' canning clubs. The women of Georgia have, through their organizations, co-operated in every possible way with the state health board since its creation, and it is the women of Georgia who are fighting for the care of the boy and the girl in the state educational institution. It was the women of Georgia who gave the first money to build the first hospital at an educational institution, and it was the women of Georgia who have been seen in the hospital at the Georgia School of Technology. Through the student aid fund of the Georgia Federation twenty-two girls have been enabled in two years to obtain the training which enables them to be self-supporting. This student aid fund established as a memorial to a noble woman who was the first individual in the state to plead for a compulsory educational law. The carrying force of this organization of federated women has been a fund established in memory of another noble woman, the fund realized through the state's edition of the paper, the largest and most far-reaching publication yet put forth in the south.

The daughters of the American revolution in Georgia have participated through the work of their organization the state's heroes since the day of the revolution. Write the work in Georgia's history which has been most successfully directed through the Georgia division of the National Civic Federation, the

Georgia committee represented in every section of the state. A state branch of the National Red Cross society has recently been organized in Atlanta under the leadership of one of the ablest women in the state. Factorship in Civic Life.

There is not a section in the state which when it tells the story of its prosperity does not raise its voice to praise the part the women have had in it. While the factorship of Georgia women in civic life is boundless.

Refuse Work.

Eighty different women's organizations testify to the activity of Atlanta in civic prosperity. Not only do these women federated under the name of the Civic Federation of women's organizations work for the specific, but they come together and as one body support the general welfare of the state. This was proven in the establishment of the profession south Atlanta for which the federated women were the first to plead. They promoted the movement resulting in the establishment of a juvenile reformatory for white boys. It was through their effort a matron was placed in Atlanta's police station and subsequently in the Fulton county jail.

Through their ward clubs they made

for better sanitary conditions and for the bond issue which several years ago was passed with a large vote polled, and for which they worked with marked effect. They were the strongest factors in the establishment of medical inspection in the public schools, and they have several times brought about the entire building operation in the charge of two of the officers of the company, one handling the office end and the other personally superintending the work at the building. In this manner the executives are always in touch with the field and each other. Suppose we have been awarded a contract of the percentage system, assuming the owner pays us the actual cost of the building plus a percentage, variable with the size of the work for our services, and we are the architect, we first step in to place these in the department of the architect for checking. This determines if all the work shown is specified, and if all the work specified is shown; also if a less expensive section of material and method of construction can be substituted; after discussing the results thus obtained with the architect, we are reasonably assured that all the requirements are covered. Our next step is to prepare a list of contractors whom we believe are competent to prepare and promptly fulfill their contracts. Each contractor is then invited to submit his proposal. This estimate is sent in a special envelope addressed to the architect or owner, in care of this company. The envelopes have a distinctive color, and no one is allowed to open them. They are received by one of the officers of this company and a meeting is arranged with the architect or owner, at which time the bids are opened. The estimates are then carefully checked by our estimating de-

R. O. COCHRAN

A. O. Blalock



Ralph O. Cochran, of Atlanta, "business man's candidate" for the United States senate to succeed Senator Hoke Smith, has to date received more encouragement, probably, than any man in Georgia who ever ran for a high office without being backed by a long political record. Mr. Cochran is not a politician, and makes no pretensions to the claim, his entire political career being summed up in the fact that he is at present the representative from Fulton county in the general assembly. He is a plain, successful business

DR. GUY KING
Cuba's Consul (Consul De Cuba.)



Born in Brownwood, Texas. Attended schools in same place. Attending college in Philadelphia, where he received degree of D. B. S. in Philadelphia Dental college and Garrettsman Hospital of Oral Surgery. Also taking a course in Philadelphia School of Anatomy. Soon thereafter went to Peru, South America, where he entered the University of Lima, the oldest university in the Americas, founded in the sixteenth century. Graduated from said university later in same year. Leaving Lima on December 1, 1901, was a companion and equipment for a trans-Andean journey to Lima, Peru, and a journey through the heart of the Andes, part of South America, traveling with music train and on crude raft down the Amazon river, reaching Lima, Peru, the objective point of his trip. This is the capital and center of the vast rubber region of the Upper Amazon country. Parts of the country through which he traveled have recently been brought into notice by the Roosevelt expedition. Locating in Iquitos, he engaged in the practice of the dental profession and the exportation of rubber. He remained here some seven years, making frequent trips to the states. On his final return to the States, he was attracted to Atlanta, Ga., located here in 1907. He received the appointment to the position of Consul of Cuba at this post. Knowledge of the country and its people, his work and experience with Latin people peculiarly fit him for this service. He married Miss Florene Watts, of Seneca, Ga., in 1912.

Modern Way of Building on a Percentage Basis Explained

By W. B. Pare of Caldwell-Wingate Co.

The advent of the steel frame drop roof skyscraper added so many details calling for intelligent interpretation, execution and plant investment that the part of the builder that the successful construction company and firms engaged in this class of modern building are composed of a personnel as revolutionary in comparison with the old-time contractor and builder as their respective work. The modern organization of such a corporation as the Caldwell-Wingate company, for instance, is no more comparable to the brick and timber builder of a generation past than their respective methods of procedure. The organization has been developed after years of trying out employees, until we have secured the best man for each particular position; our men understand their business thoroughly; among them are those who possess technical training in addition to their experience. Others have made a special study of the estimating department. It is our custom to place the entire building operation in the charge of two of the officers of the company, one handling the office end and the other personally superintending the work at the building. In this manner the executives are always in touch with the field and each other. Suppose we have been awarded a contract of the percentage system, assuming the owner pays us the actual cost of the building plus a percentage, variable with the size of the work for our services, and we are the architect, we first step in to place these in the department of the architect for checking. This determines if all the work shown is specified, and if all the work specified is shown; also if a less expensive section of material and method of construction can be substituted; after discussing the results thus obtained with the architect, we are reasonably assured that all the requirements are covered. Our next step is to prepare a list of contractors whom we believe are competent to prepare and promptly fulfill their contracts. Each contractor is then invited to submit his proposal. This estimate is sent in a special envelope addressed to the architect or owner, in care of this company. The envelopes have a distinctive color, and no one is allowed to open them. They are received by one of the officers of this company and a meeting is arranged with the architect or owner, at which time the bids are opened. The estimates are then carefully checked by our estimating de-

partment to insure that no omissions have been made or unnecessary work included. The successful bidder is then selected and called to our office and asked to produce a list of estimates. Each item on these sheets is carefully examined, and it is then ascertained if any of the items are excessive. It may develop that the building requires the requirements of the plans and specifications. Once we are satisfied that the building can be made, or that slightly different plans are needed, we then proceed to the architect's shop work. New final costs are then arrived at, which are often found to be considerably lower than the original estimate. The price agreed upon, contracts drawn and an executed copy of each contract is sent to the architect and owner for filing purposes.

This contract is given in turn to our "follow-up department." Our "inspection department" then carefully examines all the work being manufactured and delivered to be sure that it fulfills the requirements of the plans and specifications. We thus avoid any delay in the building by rejecting material which does not come up to the requirements. Once we are satisfied that the building can be made, or that slightly different plans are needed, we then proceed to the architect's shop work. New final costs are then arrived at, which are often found to be considerably lower than the original estimate. The price agreed upon, contracts drawn and an executed copy of each contract is sent to the architect and owner for filing purposes.

For All Motors

A Perfect Motor Oil—In Cans or by the Barrel

You can now buy Polarine—the motor oil with a perfect body—in cans, by the barrel, or by the half-barrel.

Sold wherever you find garages or supply men. Just ask for Polarine.

An oil that gives correct lubricating body to every friction point at any motor speed or heat. In minimizing friction it saves repair bills and more than pays for its cost in a year's use.

Polarine

For motor cars, motor trucks and motor boats. Does away with much of the taking down and putting up of motors—one of the costliest items of up-keep. The best motors, improperly lubricated, need this attention too often.

If you own a car, you can save money by buying Polarine by the barrel or half-barrel. Try it on your motor—see what it does.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY
Incorporated in Kentucky

TENTS

Write for estimates on Tents, Tarpsauls, Wagon Covers, Flies, Awnings, Curtains and accessories. Located at the base of the raw materials, with the Canvas and Duck Mills "Just around the corner."

ATLANTA TENT & AWNING COMPANY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

TENTS

Write for estimates on Tents, Tarpsauls, Wagon Covers, Flies, Awnings, Curtains and accessories. Located at the base of the raw materials, with the Canvas and Duck Mills "Just around the corner."

ATLANTA TENT & AWNING COMPANY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

U. S. Internal Revenue Collector.

Atlanta Negro Business Men Lead Race

Long Years of Experience, the Most Polite Service, the Best of Equipment and a Complete Stock at All Times Has Made This Business Possible



OUR NEW HOME—157 PLEDMONT AVENUE

By service, we mean all that pertains to our business, and we endeavor to keep our service unsurpassed.

157 Piedmont Ave.

ATLANTA LEADS SOUTH IN DENTAL EDUCATION, BEING CENTER FOR BEST COLLEGES

Institutions Here Are Standard, and Pupils Come From All Over Dixieland to Attend Classes—Graduates Are Successful.

By DR. CLAUDE HUGHES, Secretary and Treasurer Atlanta Dental College.

Much has been said in our daily papers about the \$750,000 bond issue for the development of hospital facilities, and the cause is a just and worthy one, and should by all means be put through, placing Atlanta on a basis at least equal to any southern city.

Much has been said of our Atlanta College of Dentistry, and its connection with the American Medical Association, and yet an almost absolute silence has been maintained as to Atlanta and her growth and development of the dental profession.

Atlanta's growth and development are daily commented upon, and it takes a development, similar to that of our "Gate City" to illustrate the growth and development of dentistry in the past decade. The passing of dentistry from the "tooth-drawers" and mechanical age to its present development from a scientific profession.

Atlanta can justly claim to have two of the best dental schools in the United States, and the Atlanta Dental College, with its attendance of 225 students and faculty, and the Southern Dental College, with an attendance of 175.

The success of the school depends on the personnel and professional work of the faculty and demonstrating force, its clinic, and equipment. There is no doubt that the Atlanta Dental College, and from this it is evident that the Atlanta Dental College, as many of our local people are of national and international reputation—teachers of experience and ability.

Books, inventors and designers of appliances and improvers to these already in use, and loyal members of their chosen profession.

It is not to be understood, without the usual petty jealousies, and the elevation of the profession.

Our local schools are not only the best in the South, but they are also the best in the United States.

The clinic is a part and most important feature in the success of a dental school, and the Atlanta Dental College is no exception.

The pictures of the clinic are the usual filling in and preparation for photographing, and operations are done in the months of patients each college year.

When each one of these operations means some form of filling, extraction, or other dental work, then the advantage of the clinic is easily understood.

These clinics are not only a source of instruction, but they are also a source of revenue, and the Atlanta Dental College is no exception.

The readers of these columns would be greatly surprised to know the class of people who patronize these daily clinics. The idea of free clinics is usually the result of a charitable organization, but the Atlanta Dental College is a matter of much comment because of its free clinics.

These clinics are not only a source of instruction, but they are also a source of revenue, and the Atlanta Dental College is no exception.

The third general feature is the dental association or society. The majority of the local members of the profession are members of the National Dental Society, and the Atlanta Dental College is no exception.

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DENTAL

tion in the treatment of this dreaded foe of mankind.

The standing of the Atlanta dentists should be largely credited to just such work as mentioned above, and the splendid harmonious way in which they work together, looking forward to an elevation of our profession by "a long pull, a strong pull and a pull altogether."

Recently the National Dental Education Council have organized a plan by which the dental colleges will be classified into classes A, B and C. The class A colleges will be required to accept only students who are graduates of a high school of four years beyond the eighth grade, and yet, owing to educational facilities of the south, this rule is to be modified, more or less, allowing students admission who, owing to opportunity, have been unable to complete the four-year course beyond the eighth grade.

The raising of the preliminary educational entrance requirement is a wonderful help in elevating the profession, and it is a matter of much interest to live up to a four-year course beyond the eighth grade, and yet, owing to opportunity, have been unable to complete the four-year course beyond the eighth grade.

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dition of a period of attendance upon the college course. Regardless of the requirements being rather an injustice to the prospective students in the south, when the Atlanta colleges open for their fall term they will be nothing but a source of pride, and they will continue to stand among the leaders in the education of young men for the profession.

A remarkable showing was made by the Atlanta Dental College in the examination of the graduates of 1913 by the boards of dental examiners of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas and Missouri. Out of 22 applicants making the highest grade before the eight states 12 were graduates of the local schools, notwithstanding the fact that eight schools were mentioned and others were competing.

These supply houses offer to the dental student the opportunity of selecting for himself after careful inspection just such instruments and materials as are best suited to his needs.

After a careful inspection of our colleges, with their theory and equipment, our dental society, our dental supply houses, and our dental material, we must reach the conclusion that as a "center for dental education" Atlanta is always ahead.

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the railroad, but the commercial center of the great southeast, a business, such as he had now established, is unlimited.

The time soon came in the rapid growth of this business when it was found necessary to take young men and educate them along individual lines necessary to the execution of the intricate work which dentistry was fast developing. With this point mastered and a full corps of competent assistants, the doctor in a few years found himself at the head of a very large business, ranging from the south state from Virginia to Texas.

July 1914, the A. O. Eberhart company and the Conway Brothers company consolidated with Dr. A. O. Eberhart, Dr. W. S. Conway as vice president.

John B. Daniel Wholesale Druggist

And Dealer in Surgical Instruments

34 Wall Street Atlanta, Ga.

THE SOUTHERN DENTAL COLLEGE

101 N. Butler St., Atlanta, Ga.

THE SOUTHERN DENTAL COLLEGE is the oldest and most complete Dental College in Georgia. It is the only Dental College in the state, the buildings for which were erected for teaching the specialty of Dentistry alone and are owned by the College trustees and faculty.

This school is a member of the National Association of College Faculties. This association recognizes three classes of Dental Colleges—A, B & C. To Class A only is full recognition given. The Southern Dental College will maintain Class A standard. Students with such qualifications only will be admitted. We invite close inspection.

If interested, write Dr. S. W. FOSTER, Dean, care College building, 101 N. Butler St. ATLANTA, GA.

THE ATLANTA DENTAL COLLEGE

THE Atlanta Dental College began its career in 1893 with a faculty of six members and a student body numbering one hundred and twenty and has steadily grown until now the faculty numbers twenty of the most prominent members of the local profession and a student body of two hundred and thirty-one.

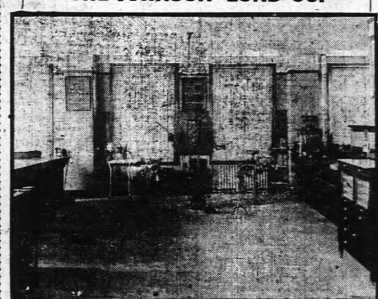
The faculty has among its members authors and authorities on the subjects they teach and the medical members are among the most prominent of the South.

The gradual installation of system and order with efficiency in each and every department has given this college a prestige and standing which is a matter of pride.

The 1913 record before the various State Examining Boards has caused much comment. In four out of seven states reporting, A. D. C. '13 held the record of highest grades made, notwithstanding competition with eight colleges or dental departments. Additions each year to equipment have gained for us an enviable reputation. The clinic, composed of a splendid class of whites only, has helped to send out graduates equipped not only with the theoretical knowledge, but also the practical experience so necessary for success in dental practice.

When we note the gradual but healthy growth of the institution we must be interested to know how such a record could be made and yet by a careful inspection of the building, equipment and methods of instruction, with a comparative study of the faculty, we can easily satisfy ourselves as to the growth of the institution and the loyalty of alumni.

THE JOHNSON-LUND CO.



A glimpse of one section of Equipment Department.

Increased Efficiency

This is the watchword today in all lines of endeavor. To secure this we removed to the Hurt Building, the finest office building in Atlanta, where our facilities for business are infinitely better than ever before.

The Johnson-Lund Co. has for 55 years stood for the highest possible standard, not only of products of its own manufacture, but those stocked of other manufacturers must also be right.

When in need, therefore, of any supplies or equipment, you naturally want every dollar to count the utmost, and we invite you to visit our salesrooms, which include, we think, the most worth-while goods in the several lines.

The Johnson-Lund Co.
820 Hurt Building, Atlanta.

EBERHART-CONWAY COMPANY

Rhodes Building Annex
ATLANTA, GA.

THE OLDEST AND LARGEST

Manufacturers of Dental Specialties

IN THE SOUTH

S. S. White Mouth and Toilet Preparations

Delicious, refreshing and effective for their special purposes, S. S. White Mouth and Toilet products appeal to discriminating people.

Their effectiveness is the result of a combination of pure ingredients skillfully and intelligently compounded.

S. S. White Dentine Tooth Paste—Plain and Carbolyzed.

Oralene Tooth Pastes—in tubes and 14-oz. and 3-oz. jars.

S. S. White Tooth Powders—Rose, Wintergreen and Peppermint. In flasks, 4-oz. and 1-oz. cans.



AUTOMOBILES

**Georgia Thoroughfares Are
Noted Throughout South
for Smoothness and Low
Grade.**

Highway Department.—The highway department supported one of the bills for the management of the congress, and the highway departments in the six southern states have agreed to adopt the plan of state superintendents of highways in Florida, Tennessee, Mississippi and Alabama. The states of only Indiana and Montana have failed to do so. The highway departments for educational or constructive purposes.

The 1913 American Road Congress met in the city of St. Louis for the attendance of about 4,000, representing 47 of the states, and 100 exhibits, in which the United States and the foreign educational institutions, and over one hundred of the states.

This year it is expected that the congress will have an attendance of over 5,000, and in preparation for the congress, under the direction of the city is preparing to erect temporary buildings, and to create open spaces on both sides of the auditorium, and to create a wide space for the entire congress, a viaduct extending from the city to the highway department, and securing favorable railroad rates for the congress, and providing for the comfort and entertainment of the congress, and distinguished many of the most distinguished men of the country.

Atlanta is 1,000 feet above sea level, at the foothills of the Blue Ridge Mountains. Part of its waters drain to the Atlantic ocean, part to the Mississippi River. There is always a breeze and a bracing atmosphere.

NORMAL TEMPERATURES FOR THE PART OF YEAR

The average temperature in Spring	is 53 degrees; in April, 61; in May, 69; in June, 75.
The average temperature in Summer	is 73 degrees; in July, 75 degrees; in August, it is 77.
The average temperature in Autumn	is 62 degrees; in September is 72 degrees; in October, 62; in November, 52.
The average temperature in Winter	is 44 degrees; in January, 43; in February 45.
General average, 61 degrees.	

"38" LOCOMOBILE "48"

The new models have arrived and are now on display at our showroom.

The Locomobile Company of America
469 Peachtree St.
FACTORY BRANCH

• • •

Peace Monument, Piedmont Park, erected by Old Guard of Atlanta.

Monument to General McPherson; erected on spot where he fell. McPherson avenue, three blocks east.

Fort Walker, at Grant Park; erected by L. P. Grant and named in honor of General W. H. T. Walker, confederate general, who fell in the Battle of Atlanta, about one-half mile east of McPherson monument, Grant Park.

Battle ground of Ezra Church, near West View cemetery, one-quarter of a mile beyond end of car line.

Old War Engine, "The Texas." This engine played an important part in the famed Andrews raid. Now located at Grant Park, near Fort Walker.

Monument erected to the confederate dead in the Confederate Cemetery, at Marietta, Ga.

Confederate Monument in Oakland Cemetery; erected to the "Unknown Dead;" East Fair street and Cherokee avenue.

Monument in Grant Park to L. P. Grant, president of Atlanta and West Point railroad, who gave park to the city.

Monument erected to the illustrious Henry W. Grady, Marietta and Forsyth streets.

The State Capitol, East Hunter, Washington and East-Mitchell streets and Capitol avenue.

New Fulton County Courthouse. Cost over One Million Dollars. South Pryor and East Hunter streets.

City Hall. Corner Marietta and Forsyth streets.

Carnegie Library. Over 300,000 circulation. Carnegie Way and North Forsyth street.

The "Sign of the Wren's Nest," Joel Harris' Home in West End, Gordon and Culberson streets. Where "Uncle Remus" stories were written.

"Bobbie" Burns Cottage; near the Soldiers' Home. Only replica of the poet's home in Scotland.

Agnes Scott College, Decatur, Ga. Six miles from Atlanta.

Cox College and Conservatory, College Park, Ga. One of South's leading female colleges.

Georgia School of Technology; South's greatest technical school. North avenue, Cherry and Kimball streets.

Piedmont Driving Club, one of Atlanta's social centers.

Capital City Country Club; golf; Atlanta's newest country club.

Fort McPherson, United States army post; on East Point and College Park road.

Ponce de Leon ball park. Seating capacity 7,000. Home of Atlanta Ball Club.

Piedmont Park.

Federal Prison—one of the three federal prisons in the U. S. On the McDonough road. Open to public.

Stone Mountain; world's greatest monolith; on Georgia railroad; 16 miles from Atlanta.

Atlanta Terminal Station. Madison avenue and West Mitchell street.

Auditorium-Armory. On Courtland street near Edgewood avenue.

Peachtree Creek Battlefield. Peachtree and Collier road. Go to the left one-fourth mile.

Battle of Atlanta Battlefield—Grant Park Cyclorama of the Battle of Atlanta, one of the finest pictures ever painted, costing \$45,000.

National Cemetery, Marietta, at foot of Kennesaw Mountain.

Confederate Veterans' Home, Grady avenue.

**Products Sold Here Would
Oil the Path to the Milky
Way—Atlanta Is Center
of Oil Industry of the
South.**

More oil is sold in Atlanta alone for automobile use than would be needed to grease the "Milky Way."

The sales of all grades of mobile oil in Atlanta during 1914 totaled the unheard-of sum of \$1,500,000.

This means reduced to readable figures that over 2,000,000 quarts of the heavy, light and intermediate kinds of lubricating juice have percolated through Atlanta's auto center during the twelve months past.

Atlanta also noted her height against an increase in gasoline prices. "We are going to buy our gas together to hold the price of 60 per cent gasoline to 17 cents, and have it delivered to our garage," she said.

The sale of gasoline and oils constitutes probably the most important item in the business of many automobile garages.

"The best grades of gasoline, absolutely undiluted, can be safely used in all cars," says the dealer, while, at the same time, he offers lubricants to those buying them.

"Gasoline and oils alone will not do the smooth running of an automobile," he adds, "but they will require several kinds to keep all of its parts in good running condition."

Atlanta's dealers are anxious to see this section of the country but New Orleans has been the greatest market for automobiles and gasoline, and it is safe to say that the district has no other place where it takes complete precedence.

GEORGIA FIRST.
No other Okefinokee swamp in America, this containing perhaps the only portion of the United States yet unexplored.
No city in America is better suited climatically for surgery than Atlanta.
No cook book is better than the Annie Dennis.
Georgia's gold mines were the richest in America until the discovery of gold in California in the forties.
The capital invested in Georgia manufacturing in 1880 was \$26,672,000, in 1890 was \$25,822,000, in 1900 was \$33,789,000 and in 1909 was \$205,131,000.

The first postmaster general of the United States was Joseph Habersham, he having been given that position by George Washington in 1795.

The first Lone Star flag, the emblem of Texas, was designed by a Georgia girl, Miss Joanna Troutman, in Crawford county in 1836 when more than one hundred and fifty Georgians went to Texas to help in her fight for freedom.

The first automobile built in the U. S. was a Ferris wheel kind car built and used in Atlanta more than a half century ago.

The number of persons employed in meat factories in 1894 was 24,876, which was 134.0 in 1918, 118.034.

The estimated value of the peanuts in Georgia for the year 1915 is \$2,500,000.

Atlanta is the proud mother of her baseball history. Outside of any connections to the Negro League or the Negro business, the owners of the Atlanta baseball club have a proud right to be called the first African American team owner, is the most solidly enthusiastic baseball community in the entire South.

The Atlanta baseball club has never been a major league club. It has no money to boost the club along its way to the top of the flag-bearing pole.

The Correct Lubricating Oil

**—At Any Speed
Or Any Motor Heat**

Polarine maintains a *correct lubricating body* under all motor conditions. Under high speed and intense heat, every moving part gets its proper supply and quality of fluid.

An oil that brings friction down to the minimum—reduces up-keep cost. Saves you more than its cost in a year in fewer repair bills.

Polarine

Older
FRICTION-REDUCING MOTOR OIL

Sold everywhere—you can get it at any garage, from any auto supply dealer, wherever you happen to be.

There's a saving if bought in barrels or half-barrels for those who

usually buy in small amounts. If you own a gasoline car, it's economy to buy this way. Sold also in cans. Just ask for Polarine.


STANDARD OIL COMPANY
 Incorporated in Kentucky

The Atlanta Baseball Club

Shows the Atlanta Spirit

Champions Southern League Season 1913

Polarine

STANDARD OIL COMPANY
Incorporated in Kentucky

TRUE TEMPERANCE

**Does Not Mean Prohibition
But Moderation**

AND APPLIES TO EATING AS WELL AS DRINKING

A GOOD BEER

**Is a Temperance Beverage and Its Moderate Use Cannot
But Result Beneficially**

Why the Use of Beer Grows More Popular in the United States

EDUCATION---DELIBERATION---COMMON SENSE; to these three mental forms we attribute the big successes and popular development of all worth-while things today.

Broad-minded men and women apply as much judgment to the use of things *necessary* to their physical fitness as they do to their financial welfare. Nature provides us with minds which we should use for our own thinking---for deciding that which we believe to be best for our welfare.

People have been educated to such a degree---that today they look upon all things from the "common sense" viewpoint that makes thorough consideration always important before decisions are made.

People choose the clothes they wear from style---quality---and color; and their selection is based on what generally appeals and appears most suitable to their own personality---

---People choose a particular car line because of the convenience it offers in conveying them to the nearest objective point.

---The foods we eat are selected and relished more or less from their appeal to the taste; but in every act we all endeavor to raise the standard of our "good health" so that our lives may be extended to an unusually lengthy period.

This is an age of "hurly-burly," hustle and advanced development in everything. The minds---the reasoning power of people---must be developed to keep pace with present-day methods. Nourishment, therefore, to the muscles---to the mind---and to the body is especially necessary.

The reports of health authorities assure us that while foods are necessary, the terrific strain of modern methods makes solid foods somewhat objectionable. Therefore, taste and one's knowledge of the "purity" of the food consumed---in both solid and liquid form---has much to do with its increased consumption.

We find, upon investigation, that most people who say "they don't like beer" have never tasted it. Further investigation proves that **most people who taste pure beer continue to consume it in such temperate forms as are prescribed by eminent physicians.**

The proved good health food value obtained from the regular use of beer is therefore directly the cause of its growing popularity in the United States.

**68,000,000
BARRELS OF BEER
Were Consumed in
UNITED STATES**

In 1913 (Calendar Year)

 The proof of the goodness of Pure Beer lies in the moderate and continuous drinking of it.

< Investigation suggests very strongly that people are not drinking **more** beer, but that **more people are drinking beer.**

In the Early Ages people consumed beer apparently very much for the same natural reason that it is consumed at this age.

Their method of brewing was crude, but the product was quite similar to that of the present day, except that its food value was not so highly proved and approved as it is today.

Statistics show us that there is a rapidly growing use of malted beverages (beer and ale), as compared with other beverages, in all recognized malt beverage countries of the universe; namely, Great Britain, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, France, Russia and the United States.

Statistics further show us that there is a decided increase in the consumption of beer in

each of these countries---both in the aggregate and per capita; but the relative positions of these countries have changed considerably in the last few years, as is indicated in the following:

1881.	1900.	1913.
1st Great Britain	Germany	United States
2d Germany	Great Britain	Germany
3d United States	United States	Great Britain
4th Austria-Hungary	Austria-Hungary	Austria-Hungary
5th Belgium	Belgium	Belgium
6th France	France	France
7th Russia	Russia	Russia

This change in the consumption of beer from the geographic point of view is due---in a great measure---to the broader education of the people in the United States, as is applied to the proved "good health" ingredients in pure beer.

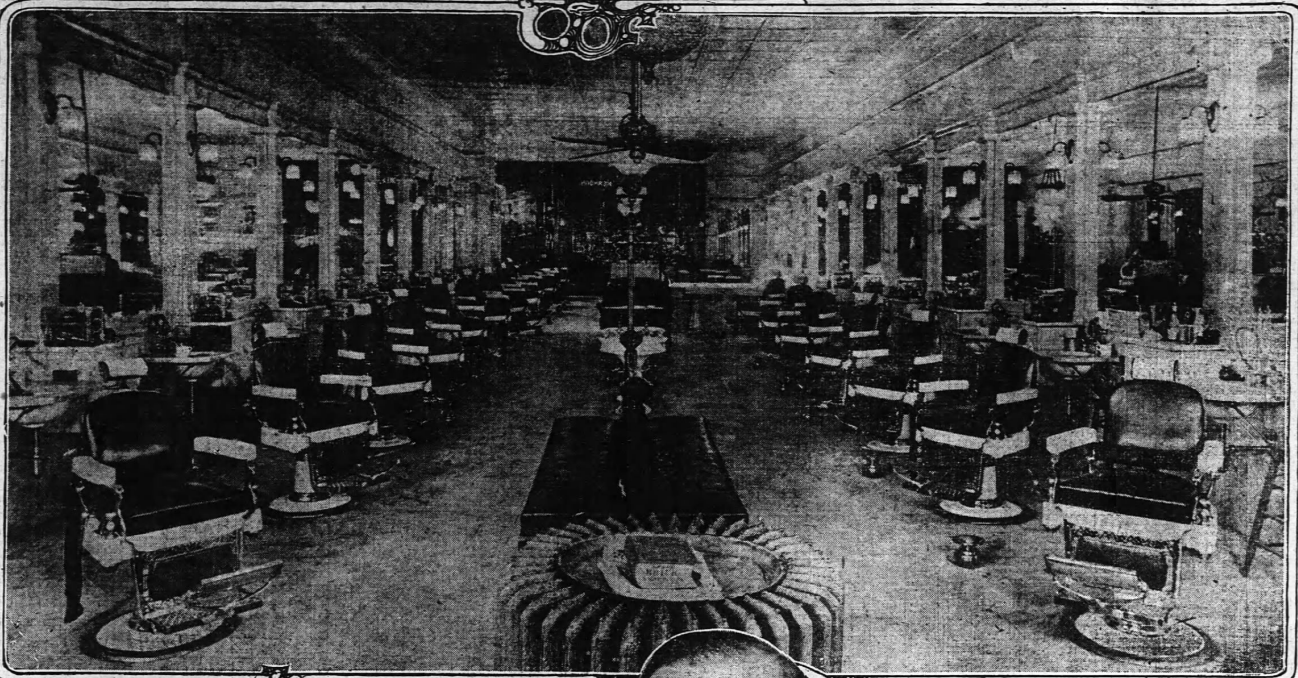
Brewers in this country have willingly submitted their beer from time to time to such tests as have been applied by eminent "good health" authorities, and it has never been proved---or even questioned---that pure beer is anything other than a pure food in liquid form, which produces "nourishment" for every individual---both old and young---when used in **temperate** form.

The temperate use of beer in the home---as it is used today---by millions of broad-minded people proves it to be a body builder that offers no resistance to steadier nerves---better appetite---sounder sleep, and, of necessity, better health.

But like all other things that we use for our physical benefit; pure beer should be consumed in moderation and with regularity.

Prove to yourself the "food value" to be obtained from the regular use of Pure Beer---by starting to drink it today.

The Largest and Finest Barber Shop in the World



Interior View of Shop (66 PEACHTREE ST.) Street to Street

25 CHAIRS
20 BATHS

The Finest and Largest
BARBER SHOP
In the World



A. F. HERNDON
Proprietor of
HERNDON'S
BARBER SHOPS



Interior View of Shop at 7 North Broad Street

HERNDON'S BARBER SHOPS

ANYONE who can "pull" a razor without cutting a person's throat can OPEN a barber shop. It is the man who "knows how" to CONDUCT a barber shop that keeps his place open. Herndon's Barber Shops in Atlanta have stood this test.

The conduct of a barber shop is a matter of cleanliness and workmanship.

Unless tools are kept clean and sharp the trade ends. Herndon's shops are conducted on strictly sanitary lines. Every barber changes his white linen suit daily. Every barber sterilizes his hands four times a day in a medicinal solution. Every towel, razor, comb, brush and shaving brush is sterilized before and after using.



Interior View of Shop at 100 North Pryor Street

Compounds, calculated to kill any possible germ, are used in washing the floors in Herndon's Barber Shops. Porters are required to clean all brass and mirrors twice daily.

These are the reasons why Herndon's Barber Shops are known the country over as the finest establishments of their kind in the universe.

HERNDON'S BARBER SHOPS

66 Peachtree Street

7 North Broad Street

100 North Pryor Street

ARCHITECTURE

The Artistic Touch Applied To Stone and Steel

Combination of Full Artistic Sense and Practical Knowledge of Building Brings Forth Beautiful Structures.

IN the beautiful buildings in the south which testify to the architectural genius of William Lee Stoddart, of New York and Atlanta, he has proven that art is one of the first principles of the constructive work which should mark the city beautiful. Atlanta had her big buildings, her skyscrapers and her pretentious office buildings of varied kinds, but when Mr. Stoddart designed and supervised the building of the Georgian Terrace hotel, of Atlanta, he established in the Gate City a new idea of constructive work expressing a type of architecture in the building which has been praised as peculiarly suited to southern ideals. The symmetry of the lines of the architectural scheme partake of the spirit of the colonial in many respects, and yet there is an individuality of stroke in the exterior and interior which make of the entire structure a style of its very own, and one eminently harmonious with the location, the general environment and the perspective. Whether viewing the hotel from directly in front, from the side or from the rear, from the corner, which shows it in its architectural relation to the "Ponce de Leon," also built by Mr. Stoddart, or from the distance, when it marks itself beautifully on the sky line, the Georgian Terrace is an artistic achievement challenging criticism.

When later Mr. Stoddart planned and built the Ponce de Leon apartment house, he built to the highest standards of the modern apartment house. Still holding to the artistic ideal, he made of the building one complete for practical purposes, and one meeting the demand of every modern improvement for comfortable and luxurious living. The Wincoff hotel, a gem of architecture, occupies one of the most central localities in Atlanta, and is an complete a hotel as any built thus

far in the modern moment of construction. Mr. Stoddart was associate architect of the Ansley hotel, and has designed and will superintend the construction of the Connally office building,

which will be the first model office building erected in Atlanta's business district on the Whitehall street side of the viaduct. It will mark the spot of Atlanta's earliest business center, and

will present a model of every requirement of the twentieth century office building. Mr. Stoddart, who is a native of New Jersey, did his first work in Atlanta

when, after graduating from Columbia university, receiving his degree in the department of arts, he came to Atlanta, the Cotton States and International exposition in 1895, thus contributing and was for a brief time associated with the firm of the late Godfrey Nor-

man. He was the young artist selected to make the official bird's-eye view of the Cotton States and International exposition in 1895, thus contributing his part to an event so markedly

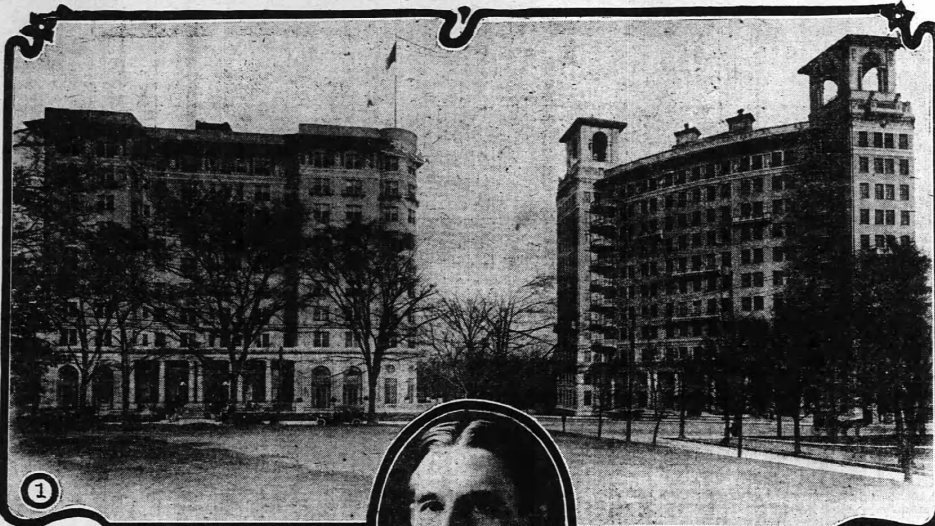
initiating the city's newer constructive life. Subsequently Mr. Stoddart moved to New York, and it is an interesting incident that when he returned to Atlanta, nearly twenty years later, it was to contribute again to the constructiveness of the city's life in building her most beautiful new hotels and apartment houses.

Early in Mr. Stoddart's career he was associated in the designing and construction of Prudential buildings of Newark, N. J., the New York stock exchange, the Williams building of Cleveland, Ohio, and the St. Paul building, New York, N. Y.

The buildings more recently designed and constructed by Mr. Stoddart are:

Citizens National Bank building, New York, N. Y.	\$ 250,000
Empire Life building, Augusta, Georgia	450,000
Chronicle building, Augusta, Georgia	225,000
Connally building, Atlanta, Georgia	550,000
Commercial Trust Co. building, Jersey City, N. J.	450,000
Perth Amboy Trust Co. building, Perth Amboy, N. J.	100,000
Hutchinson Bank building, Cleveland, Ohio	75,000
Rockwell Bank building, Cleveland, Ohio	100,000
San Carlos hotel, 175 rooms, Pensacola, Fla.	350,000
Savannah hotel, 200 rooms, Savannah, Ga.	400,000
Hotel Tabor, 150 rooms, Savannah, Ga.	125,000
Temple hotel, 215 rooms, Macon, Ga.	450,000
Traveler hotel, 220 rooms, Birmingham, Ala.	1,250,000
G. H. Reed Co. manufacturing plant, Roseland, Schenectady county, N. Y.	\$60,000
Hodgman Rubber Co. manufacturing plant, Tuckahoe, N. Y.	1,000,000
Mica Insulator Co. manufacturing plant, Schenectady, N. Y.	1,000,000
Cavannah Co. building, Brooklyn, N. Y.	1,000,000
Vinegar Co. building, Brooklyn, N. Y.	1,000,000
Public school buildings in Tenafly, N. J., and Hackensack, N. J.	

Mr. Stoddart has traveled extensively abroad. He is identified with a number of metropolitan organizations making for the development of art. He is a member of the Phi Kappa Psi chapter of that fraternity in Columbia university, and is a member of the Columbia University and National Art clubs of New York, of the Mohawk club of Schenectady, N. Y., and of the Capital City club of Atlanta. His residence is the Washington hotel, New York, and the Georgian Terrace, Atlanta.



William Lee Stoddart, architect of the handsome buildings erected in the south since the war, was born in Tenafly, N. J., in 1868, his parents being William D. and Mary Elizabeth Smith Stoddart, of Scotch ancestry. Both father and mother were admirers of the character and achievement of General Robert Lee, and they gave their son the name of Lee, following the father's name of William.

Mr. Stoddart studied in the public schools of New Jersey, and subsequently graduated from Columbia university. He began his professional career in Atlanta, with the late Godfrey Norman, in 1891. From 1892 until 1903 he was associated, as chief superintendent, with George H. Post, of New York. For nine years Mr. Stoddart had headed the firm which bears his name, with offices in New York and Atlanta.



1.—Georgian Terrace Hotel and Ponce de Leon Apartments, Atlanta.
2.—Wincoff Hotel, Atlanta.
3.—Hotel Savannah, Savannah, Ga.
4.—Citizens National Bank Building, Macon, Ga.



5.—Connally Building, Atlanta.
(To Be Erected.)
6.—Hotel Dempsey, Macon, Ga.
7.—Empire Life Insurance Building, Augusta, Ga.
8.—Traveler Hotel, Birmingham, Ala.



NEGRO PROGRESS

Leaders of Race Select Gate City for Home

FINE DRUG STORE OWNED BY FIRST NEGRO DRUGGIST

Most Complete Establishment of Its Kind In South
Financed By Local Negro Capital and Managed By Well Known Pharmacist.

Among Atlanta's negro enterprises the Gate City drug store, managed by Dr. Moses Amos, stands out prominently as the one of the best types of commercial establishments.

Dr. Amos, known throughout Georgia, tells the story of his business success in his own words for The Constitution.

By Dr. Moses Amos, First Licensed Negro Druggist in Georgia.

I am the manager of the Gate City Drug store, styled by the press and its patrons as the first establishment of its kind in the entire south, if not the country.

The credit for this magnificent drug store is due as much to the patrons, who are found in all walks of life from the wash tub to the bistro, as to my personal efforts. If the patrons had not been so loyal and true, there would not be any Gate City Drug store today.

My motto has always been "treat the patrons right." This new drug store means employment for more boys and girls of the race and it shows what can be done by the race.

When it came to a show down, the patrons' motto was like a flock of quail at the report of a gun.

However, through the mist there came to my assistance stalwart sons and daughters of the race who placed me able to present to the world the most modern and up-to-date drug store among negroes in the world. That sounds big, but it is true.

This drug store is a blessing to the community. It employs twenty-one persons in the discharge of its daily functions. The stock of goods inventory



GATE CITY DRUG STORE

is over \$100,000. The monthly pay roll is over \$100. The store is entitled thereby to the patronage of every negro doctor in town, not because it is a negro business, but because the drug store is capably equipped and prepared to render the same service that any other drug store can render.

The drug store is offered by some of the best citizens in our city who have put the service to the public into the hands of a personal attention to the drug business for the past thirty years under Dr. J. C. Hines, a southern white man, who died in 1910.

I am not trying to rival the white drug store proprietors. I have my own niche to fill and am filling it. I have caught up with the other negro druggists in my line and I believe I have something on them in distance.

I have opened my store myself each day at 4 o'clock in the morning for years. I have closed it at night. I have paid attention to detail where others have tried to put the work on poor help. I cleaned the cupboards and shelves, the brass mirrors, I have seen this business grow from a single and bounded. I have stood on this very spot where I am now located and seen rabbits shot on the site of this very building.

I have abided by the law and have lived as clean as any man. My store has never come to the notice of the authorities as a place where law methods prevailed. I have striven to lead in the matter of suppression of the traffic in narcotic drugs among my race.

I sell no drugs unless accompanied by a prescription signed by a reputable physician and then I will not sell drugs to a known drug user.

My white friends have stood by my side and I am proud to claim them as friends. I know my venture here will

lead to big success. I have faith and hope on my side. At the race supports me I am satisfied.

I have done two things in my life that I am happy over, and the first is, I was the first man in Atlanta to supply my race with a drug store.

The next is the fact that I have sent my negro boys away from this store (all of them) receiving their first inspiration right here, each finishing a profession as physician, dentist or pharmacist, and all have passed the various state boards. These boys and all of my good patrons I want to find in heaven.

ARE COMING THIS WAY.

The shrewdest Yankee dollars in all the north and east are "dancing toward Dixie" for conservative and sound investment; safety of principal and greater yield in assured dividend returns.

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NEGRO UNDERTAKERS MAKE FRIENDS BY SQUARE TREATMENT

In reviewing the field of the negro undertaker of Georgia and Atlanta, one does not pause with the chance that embraced several other less fortunate communities when attempting to lay before the stranger and laymen the work that has been done among the negroes of this community by the leaders in the field that "care for the dead." The negro undertakers, particularly those of Atlanta, have proven their worthiness. In fact, several of the men engaged in this business in Atlanta have not only made the white man their friend and adviser, but have amassed a goodly fortune in the pursuit of their chosen profession.

It can be said with truthful force that the business of undertaking among

the negro population has resolved itself into an art. Peculiar as it may seem, the negro will make every effort to see that his friend or relative has a decent burial. This in turn makes an opportunity for the undertaker, working among his race, to cover his pretended benefactions with a degree of hypocrisy as well as a personal gain. In Atlanta, there has never

to date, been brought in any form, either legal or open, the charge that the local negro undertakers have at any time in the history of the work in this city taken advantage of their less fortunate brothers or sisters. The local negro undertakers are all licensed operators and have a standing peculiarly their own in the profession throughout the country.



Nash's Barber Shop
AT 5 POINTS
13 MARIETTA ST.
Hot and Cold Baths

A. Nash has been in business in Atlanta for 30 years; is one of the oldest citizens, and has one of the best barber shops in the city; patronized by some of Atlanta's leading citizens.

ESTABLISHED 1875
Chas. McHenry
Staple and
Fancy
Groceries
Bell Phone 1942 M.
304 Marietta Street

STOP! THINK AND REASON!

THEN COME TO THE

Gate City Drug Store

AUBURN AVENUE AND BUTLER STREET

First Negro Drug Store in Georgia.

Everything new and up to date.

It carries every known drug.

Its prescription department is complete, and is presided over by men of experience.

It caters to all Negro doctors.

When you are in Atlanta, don't fail to see it.

It is the finest Negro Drug Store in the world.

All articles under all circumstances, cash.

Phones 1844

Gate City Drug Store

Moses Amos, Manager

Cor. Auburn Ave. and Butler St.

Standard Life Insurance Co.

(INCORPORATED)

Home Office, 501 Auburn Avenue
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

OLD LINE LEGAL RESERVE
(Not Fraternal—Nor Assessment)

Capital Paid Up, \$100,000.00

Deposited With the State for the Protection of the Policyholders \$100,000.00.

THE COMPANY TO INSURE IN

"Get a Standard Life Policy and Then Hold on to It"

THE Atlanta State Savings Bank

THE Atlanta State Savings Bank, the first and only colored organization of its kind chartered under the laws of the state of Georgia, was founded by J. O. Ross, its president, and started business January 1, 1909. Its growth has been marvelous, and bears witness to the keen business foresight of its founder, who saw that his people needed a bank to assist in developing enterprises of the race, and also as a means of instilling thrift into the minds of the younger members of his race, and as soon as this conviction was brought home to him, with that oneness of purpose which characterizes the successful business man, launched out single handed and alone, and laid the foundation for what is today a chartered bank with paid in capital of \$25,000, and total deposits of nearly \$700,000. The present officers are J. O. Ross, president; C. C. Carter, cashier; and Dr. W. F. Penn, vice president, and its directors consist of some of the most successful colored men of Atlanta, viz:

J. O. ROSS
C. C. CARTER
WM. F. PENN
M. W. HILL
F. J. WIMBERLY
A. F. HERNDON
J. S. FLIPPER
D. A. KEITH
P. A. ALLEN
T. C. STRICKLAND

W. S. CANNON
M. B. MORTON
R. E. PHARROW
WM. DRISKELL
H. E. PERRY
D. T. HOWARD
H. W. RUSSELL
J. A. BUTLER
W. B. WOODALL
G. M. HOLMES



G. U. O. O. F. BUILDING

ROBERT E. PHARROW General Contractor and Builder

Mr. R. E. Pharrow is the largest and most successful contractor and builder of color in America. He has constructed some of the largest and most substantial buildings in the south. Among the buildings erected by him are the \$100,000 postoffice, Anniston, Ala.; \$125,000 Odd Fellows' headquarters, Atlanta, Ga.; \$100,000 Odd Fellows' auditorium, Atlanta, Ga.; \$30,000 Congregational church, Atlanta, Ga.; Miles' Memorial college, Birmingham, Ala.; Wage Earners' Bank building, Savannah, Ga. Mr. Pharrow is a man of means and influence in the community where he lives, being president of the Atlanta Board of Trade, and an enthusiastic secret order man. He has made good and has saved a comfortable competence out of his earnings. He is a good mechanical engineer, and furnishes estimates and plans for building purposes on short notice. His office is located in the Odd Fellows' Auditorium office building, Atlanta, Ga.

Sports

KISSINGER GOES TO THE PELICANS

Johnny Dobbs Claims Veteran Right-Hander by the Waiver Route—Only One Player Yet to Go.

Manager Billy Smith last night turned over to the New Orleans Pelicans, a veteran right-hander by the waiver route. The veteran, who was with the Pelicans for a long time, was waived by the Pelicans. The Pelicans are now looking for a new right-hander. The veteran, who was with the Pelicans for a long time, was waived by the Pelicans. The Pelicans are now looking for a new right-hander.

TODAY'S GAMES

Birmingham in Atlanta, Chattanooga in N. O., Nashville in Montgomery, Memphis in Mobile.
 South Atlantic League.
 Mason in Atlanta, Savannah in Albany, Augusta in Columbia, Charleston in Richmond.
 National League.
 Boston in Pittsburg, Chicago in St. Louis.
 American League.
 Chicago in Washington, Cleveland in Philadelphia, Detroit in N. Y., St. Louis in Boston.
 Georgia League.
 Brunswick in Americus, Cordele in Thomasville, Valdosta in Warrenton.
 Federal League.
 St. Louis in Chicago, Pittsburg in Brooklyn, San Francisco in Indianapolis, Baltimore in Buffalo.

PROFILE

Scarf slide space and lock front.
 Lion Collars.
 UNITED SHIRT & COLLAR CO. NEW YORK.

SEE CALIFORNIA FREE

SEE CALIFORNIA FREE.
 SEE CALIFORNIA FREE.

Cracker Bats Rain Hits While Barons Play Poorly; Browning Tight in Pinches

By Dick Jensen.

The Cracker bats played a tattoo at Ponce de Leon park Monday afternoon, and the local athletes walked away with the second game of the series with one game. The score of 13 to 4. It was one of those slow, hard-hitting games that we have been having all season, with all the pitchers in trouble in every inning, the batter working them to the limit.

Cracker hits with Barron, assisted by good cracker base-running, was the cause of the large score that was piled up.

Browning twisted for the Cracker. He got in hot water several times during the game, and with the exception of the second and fifth innings, when he was pounded for a couple of runs, he got out of the holes, aided by some splendid fielding.

The local hit hard and quickly. Every man on the team, with the exception of Barron, who was hit in the initial game, was a good hitter. The Cracker bats played a tattoo at Ponce de Leon park Monday afternoon, and the local athletes walked away with the second game of the series with one game. The score of 13 to 4.

Cracker Score First.
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McConnell hit into a double play.

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LADIES' DAY TODAY AT PONCE DE LEON

Final Game of Series With the Barons—Billiken Come on Wednesday.

Today will be Ladies' day at Ponce de Leon park. All fair fans with season books will be admitted free. The Barons will play the Cracker bats. The Cracker bats played a tattoo at Ponce de Leon park Monday afternoon, and the local athletes walked away with the second game of the series with one game. The score of 13 to 4.

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Three Ten Round Bouts And a Battle Royal at The Orpheum Wednesday

TUESDAY'S CARD.

Jimmy Perry v. Eddie Hanlon, ten rounds.
 Stump Goodwin v. Kid Underwood, ten rounds.
 Battling Kelly v. Kid York, ten rounds.
 A battle royal.

This is the splendid card of boxing that the Orpheum has arranged for its closing night. The main bout of the evening, between Jimmy Perry and Eddie Hanlon, has been the subject of much talk. It is a very close contest, and the winner will be the victor in the series.

The other bouts are also very close. The battle royal is a very close contest, and the winner will be the victor in the series. The other bouts are also very close.

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Edited By DICK JEMISON

GOOD RIDING AT LOCAL MOTODROME

Afternoon and Night Races Are Run by Local Speed Merchants—Double Bill Today.

Monday afternoon's races at the local motodrome developed some very fast riding by the various contestants. The races were very close, and the winner will be the victor in the series. The other bouts are also very close.

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Over The Burning Sands?

Then you're hot, tired and thirsty

Drink

Cools—refreshes—quenches thirst
 Delicious—Wholesome

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HAULED AND REPAINTED. \$350. TERMS
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